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Sadat Condemns PLO Raid As 'Irresponsible, Tragic'

By Christopher S. Wren

CAIRO, March 14 (NYT).—President Anwar Sadat today broke ranks with other Arab nations and denounced the Palestinian guerrilla attack inside Israel last weekend as "irresponsible" and "sad and tragic."

In so doing, the Egyptian leader risked new frictions between Egypt and the Palestine Liberation Organization, which is already angry over Mr. Sadat's peace initiative toward Israel. Until now, Cairo had refrained from criticizing the raid, which

the PLO had sought to justify on behalf of the guerrilla organization el-Fatah, a unit of the PLO.

Mr. Sadat urged that the "sadness" of the event be overcome with a new push for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East and reiterated that peace was not possible until the future of the Palestinians has been settled. He made his comments at the end of a visit to Beni Suef Province, south of Cairo.

When asked for his reaction to the raid, Mr. Sadat said, "I condemn it." He described it as

Ratification Needed

Coal Miners, Industry Reach Tentative Pact

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP).—Negotiators for the United Mine Workers and the coal industry agreed today on a tentative contract that could end the 99-day-old coal strike.

But first the proposal must be approved by the UMW's Bargaining Council and then submitted to the 160,000 striking workers for ratification. The council has rejected two earlier negotiated settlements and the rank-and-file membership rejected a third version by a 2-1 margin.

It was unclear what impact the tentative settlement would have on the Carter administration's use of a Taft-Hartley Act injunction to end the walkout.

A temporary back-to-work order is in effect but is being widely ignored. The government has asked for an 80-day injunction and a court hearing is set for Friday.

Settlement Announced

Today's tentative settlement was announced by UMW president Arnold Miller and the industry's chief bargainer, Nicholas Camici.

"We are happy to report to you that we have bargained long and hard and . . . we have finally agreed to a tentative agreement," they said.

They would not discuss terms of the proposed contract. Mr. Miller declined comment when asked if he thought the settlement would win the approval of the UMW council or the union members.

A SALT Breakthrough

Russia Giving U.S. Key Data About Its Missiles Stockpile

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, March 14 (NYT).—The Soviet Union in recent weeks has begun to provide sensitive information on the size and composition of its strategic missile arsenal to U.S. negotiators at the Geneva talks, administration officials said yesterday.

This is said to be the first time in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks that Moscow has been willing to release details of its forces since the negotiations began in 1969, and officials believe that the Soviet decision has removed an important obstacle to achieving an agreement later this year.

But they warn that several important issues must be resolved before a new pact can be achieved. In addition, officials acknowledge that the Soviet disclosures have created some new negotiating problems because some of Moscow's figures do not square with U.S. intelligence estimates.

In particular, intelligence analysts are troubled by a discrepancy in Soviet and U.S. estimates of land-based, intercontinental missiles that apparently stems from a disagreement over how rocket launchers for training would be counted in a new accord.

Major Impediment

Until now, Moscow's unwillingness to provide information on its strategic forces has been a major impediment to negotiations. In fact, during the first phase of the talks, which culminated in the 1972 agreements limiting offensive and defensive arms, Soviet officials are said to have briefly halted negotiations when U.S. intelligence information on Soviet capabilities evidently exceeded that supplied by Moscow to its own civilian negotiators.

During the recess, U.S. negotiators were asked by Soviet military officials not to discuss arms numbers in the presence of Soviet civilian negotiators.

Accordingly, the 1972 agreements contained no estimates of the size of existing Soviet and U.S. forces and it was assumed that the ceilings in the agreements would be policed by Soviet and U.S. intelligence satellites. However, the outline for a new

part of the vicious circle" that he tried to break by going to Jerusalem in November.

Mr. Sadat also condemned the fact that civilians had been the target of the Palestinian raiders and drew a parallel with the assassination several weeks ago of Yousef Mohammed el-Seba, a prominent Egyptian journalist and close friend, by terrorist gunmen in Nioussa.

"This is our position here in Egypt. We had the same experience a few weeks before that in Cyprus, and we have condemned this and anything against the civilians," Mr. Sadat said. Mr. Seba's murder and the confrontation with Cyprus that ensued prompted an outburst of anti-Palestinian sentiment in Egypt.

Warning to Israel

Yesterday, Egypt warned through the United States that retaliation for the raid last weekend would only escalate violence in the region. The message, which was reported today in the Cairo press, was conveyed by Foreign Minister Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel to Herman E. Eller, the U.S. ambassador to Cairo. The United States has been a channel for communications between Egypt and Israel, which do not have diplomatic ties.

Sources said the expected agreement included these terms:

• Miners would receive wage increases amounting to \$740 per hour over three years, the same as in a rejected contract. They now receive an average of \$730 an hour.

• Active miners would be required to pay up to \$300 a year for family health care, compared with a maximum of \$700 under the rejected contract. Pensioners would have to pay a maximum of \$150 a year, compared with \$450 under the rejected agreement. Health care was free under the expired contract, but benefits were not guaranteed.

• Health and pension benefits would be guaranteed, and benefits would be provided in many cases from company-run insurance plans rather than the present independent fund.

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Lower Key

Mr. Sadat's reaction to the raid was lower keyed than that of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, who called the attack an atrocity. But even Mr. Sadat's cautious choice of words was like

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

most of the others to whom the game will be won," said Jean Lecanuet, one of the center-right party leaders.

"Those are the people to whom we must address ourselves, to convince them to rally to our majority on the second round."

In the first round of voting Sunday, the combined leftist coalition led the center-right coalition by an unexpectedly small edge, about 49.50 per cent to 48.40, with the remaining 2.10 per cent going to the ecologists.

Past Shifts

In past elections, a significant percentage of voters have tended to shift their votes toward the right on the second round. The government coalition parties are optimistic that this will again occur next Sunday, particularly because the margin between the Socialist and Communist parties is so slim—they got 22.50 and 20.50 per cent, respectively—and undermines claims by Socialist leaders that they would be able to control their Communist partners in a leftist government.

It is apparent that the Socialist party does not constitute in any way a barrier against the Communist party," Mr. Lecanuet said.

The left still appeared to be reeling from the results of the first round. After battling each other for the leadership of the left during the last six months, the Communists and Socialists came to an accord last night to run common candidates in the final round.

But they continued today to

Havana Admits War Role

Cuba acknowledged today for the first time that its soldiers and airmen fought against Somalian forces in the war in the Ogaden Desert.

The official newspaper Granma published a detailed account of the conflict in a special edition, saying that Cuban pilots, tank crew, artillery and armored infantry brigades took part, but it gave no manpower figures.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Soviet-U.S. arms agreement is more complicated, calling for limits on missiles equipped with multiple warheads and restrictions on the modernization of weapons. The United States has thus insisted that Moscow cooperate in establishing a joint "data base" with information on weapon numbers and performance to be used in pricing the proposed agreement.

The "data base" has also been seen by the administration as an important instrument for achieving Senate approval of a new arms agreement, in view of the skepticism of some members of Congress over whether an accord could be verified by satellites alone.

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Associated Press

Jean Lecanuet, representing the Union of French Democrats, after meeting with Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac.

To Oppose Left Alliance

French Ruling Parties Close Ranks for Vote

By Jonathan Kandell

PARIS, March 14 (NYT).—Leaders of the center-right government coalition parties in France mapped out their strategy today for the final legislative election round.

They will attempt to present an image of unity in contrast to the leftist parties, and will appeal to marginal Socialist voters by raising fears that a leftist government would be dominated by the Communists.

An important margin of the electorate wanted to show their unhappiness by voting Socialist—and there is where the game will be won," said Jean Lecanuet, one of the center-right party leaders.

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Kitzer, a realist, knows that men can have no illusions, that only "marks" (victims) have illusions. So when the Justice Department recently offered to let him plead guilty to a guaranteed 10-year sentence, provided he testify against dozens of his fellow swindlers, he readily agreed.

The two young agents became Kitzer's protégés. He took them into his confidence, explained the nuances of filmmaking and introduced them to his colleagues at the upper levels of international swindling.

Mr. Brennan testified that during their undercover investigation, he and Mr. Wedick

became familiar with more than 100 major frauds that Kitzer is the victim of an elaborate "con game" by the FBI.

Agents Named

The agent's testimony was the first public indication of the scope of the federal investigation into Kitzer and into Seven Oaks Finance Ltd. and other banks Kitzer has owned. The investigation has yielded indictments in Louisville, Memphis and Hammond, Ind.

In addition, federal court documents on file in Louisville and elsewhere indicate that Kitzer and his "protégés" figure in FBI investigations in Santa Ana and Newport Beach, Calif., Los Angeles, New York, Chicago, Miami, Boston, San Francisco, Indianapolis, Detroit, Minneapolis, and Honolulu.

Scotland Yard and banking authorities in Switzerland, Denmark and France also are expecting to benefit from evidence gathered during this inquiry into what a Justice Department official has called the "absolute

highest levels of international banking and swindling."

By his own admission, Kitzer, 44, who lives in Elkhorn, Minn., has been a swindler for 17 years.

"I had some experience beginning back in 1961," he testified. "From then I learned how bankers think."

He testified that he was never caught until last autumn. "I was almost caught in 1965," he said, referring to a scheme in which he, his father and others,

including the commissioners of insurance for the state of Minnesota, were indicted for allegedly looting a high-risk insurance company.

Jury Confused

However, he said, he and the other defendant's were able to confuse the jury that they were acquitted.

Kitzer was not, however, a stranger to fraud and white-collar crime investigators. He testified that he even told prospective clients that business

trip. At first, Mr. Brennan said, they were to act as his bodyguards but more and more "we became his trainees, or his partners."

Eventually, he hoped we could be used, because of our clean backgrounds, to front a transaction in which a company was purchased and then bankrupted," Mr. Brennan said.

During a trial in Louisville of two of Kitzer's former colleagues, Mr. Brennan described his introductory lectures on high-level swindling.

At the top of the pyramid, Mr. Brennan said, are Kitzer and other swindlers who "operate vehicles," business entities which are created to appear legitimate but which are really supposed to provide "paper"—phony securities such as certificates of deposit, letters of credit, takeout commitments, performance bonds and other financial instruments.

In this case, the most prominent

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

3 Moluccans Seized

Dutch Marines Attack, Rescuing 70 Hostages

under covering fire from surrounding rooftops.

As the marines moved in, a fleet of army ambulances on the perimeter of the cordon around the besieged building closed in to pick up the wounded. "There were fewer casualties than we expected," a policeman reported.

"I think we were all very lucky, especially the hostages."

The moluccans originally seized 71 hostages—55 men and

16 women ranging in age from 13 to 63. Among them was a taxi driver, Jacob van der Werff, the Moluccans' first captive. He was seized by one of the gunmen, who flagged him in the street, and was later marched at gunpoint into the government building with his hands on his head.

As the lone gunman fired in the air in the reception area, he

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Nkomo, Mugabe Also Snub Plan

Rhodesian Nationalist Chiefs Reject Talks With Guerrillas

ended with the signing of the agreement because they do not disavow violent change.

"The war still goes on," Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe said in London today after talks with British Foreign Secretary David Owen.

The two men, joint leaders of the Rhodesian Patriotic Front, said that Mr. Owen failed to persuade them to agree to terms of reference for a new conference on Rhodesia.

The majority of black guerrillas fighting the forces of the white-minority regime of Rhodesia, Prime Minister Ian Smith, said the two other black leaders, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and chief Jeremiah Chirau, issued statements rejecting Mr. Carter's proposal that a

Without Participation of Jordan

Israel Sees Egypt Set for Separate Talks

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, March 14 (NYT).—Israeli media today carried reports citing a "political source in Jerusalem" as saying that Egypt has softened its position regarding Jordanian participation in peace negotiations.

According to the reports, the source said that Egypt despaired of Jordan's entering the Israeli-Egyptian peace negotiations and that Egypt was now ready for separate negotiations in working out a statement of principles for peace in the Middle East.

It was learned that the source was Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, who earlier today held a background briefing with a group of Israeli reporters.

Ready for Talks

According to reports on Israeli radio, Egypt until now had been loath to enter into a declaration of principles that did not involve Jordan, but it was now ready for separate negotiations in return for a statement from Israel that included a commitment to total withdrawal from Arab territory captured during the 1967 war and to self-determination for the Palestinians. Israel is resisting such commitments, saying that while everything is negotiable, a demand for

prior conditions to talks is not acceptable.

The reports quoted Mr. Dayan as saying that he believed that President Carter meets Prime Minister Menachem Begin in Washington next week, the Americans will put forth a proposal of their own that would include elements of Mr. Begin's peace plan.

The Prime Minister has proposed a system of self-rule for the 1.1 million Palestinian Arabs on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip, with the retention of an Israeli military presence for security purposes. The proposal as outlined by Mr. Begin would be subject to review after a five-year period.

Mr. Carter, when he met with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat at Aswan in January, talked of a plan that included Palestinian participation in some form of government that fell short of independent statehood. The Israelis adamantly oppose a separate Palestinian state, claiming that it would be a weak leftist entity that would be a constant security threat in Israel.

Mr. Dayan was quoted as saying that Israel was moving closer to the Aswan formula with a "slightly different wording and with its own interpretation."

U.S. Voices Fear a Reprisal
By Israel May Hurt Peace Bid

WASHINGTON, March 14 (NYT).—The State Department made public yesterday that the administration's concern that Israel's expected retaliation for last Saturday's Palestinian raid might worsen the Middle East atmosphere and ruin any chances for progress in negotiations.

The administration, in diplomatic messages Sunday, had privately urged restraint on the Israelis. Yesterday, department spokesman Hodding Carter Jr., when asked about U.S. views on retaliation, said that while Israel must protect its security interests, "no one wants to add to the suffering and loss of innocent lives anywhere in the world."

Sadat Calls Raid Tragic

(Continued from Page 1) by Isolates him further from other Arabs, who have not criticized the PLO's actions against Israel.

Mr. Begin's office tonight said that Mr. Sadat's reaction was natural and human and that the prime minister was pleased with it.

Reaction in Egypt against the raid has been strong. Many Egyptians have called the Palestinian commandos criminals and traitors and have said that the raid has undercut Mr. Sadat's effort for the Palestinians. A minority in Cairo, however, have said that the attack was justified because it took place inside Israel and was encouraged by Israeli intransigence.

Dutch Marines Attack, Free 70 Hostages

(Continued from Page 1)

was joined by two others firing Israeli-made submachine guns. They ran through the building, herding hostages together while other occupants—most of them civil servants—jumped out of doors and windows to safety.

One who escaped was Mrs. Alberta Schmid, 58, the provincial commissioner or governor of Drenthe province, who got out through a window.

In the initial gunfire five persons were wounded. One was a schoolboy shot through the lung as he rode past the building on his bicycle.

Another was Karel de Groot, a

Swiss Police Arrest Two Kidnap Suspects

GENEVA, March 14 (AP).—The Swiss police announced last night that two Italians have been arrested in connection with the kidnapping in October of Graziano Orsi-Padino, 5, grand-nephew of Bolivian tin magnate Antonor Padino.

A police spokesman said the two men were 23 and 23 years old and had been living in Lausanne. A third young Italian involved was killed near Paris in December, the police said. Their full names and addresses were not revealed. The police added they had no trace as far as the \$2-million ransom.

it was clear that not all publishers, headed their association's call to shut down plants producing 364 newspapers with a total circulation of about 215 million.

The printers' union said that plants in Munich, Hamburg, Saarbruecken and northern Ba-

raria were among those to continue printing newspapers for sale and delivery tomorrow.

According to West German law, publishers are allowed to withhold wages from those affected by their lockout. During lockouts and strikes, union members receive financial aid from their union. Nonunion employees do not.

The publishers' association said it was clear that the lockout would continue for as long as the union insisted on selective strikes against certain newspapers. It described the lockout as "a last attempt to come to the aid of newspapers in distress."

Federal Labor Office president Josef Stigl told reporters that during two days of discussions he had failed to settle the dispute over newspaper computerization, which about 38,000 typesetters fear will cost them their jobs.

Employers insist that they must computerize to remain competitive. They have offered to retrain the typesetters for other printing industry jobs, but refused to give long-term wage guarantees.

Journalists were not affected by the lockout, a spokesman said. He added they were "going through the motions" to prepare for the return of their news papers.

Rhodesians Bar Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

the agreement was signed by three black leaders who have 90 per cent of the country's people following them. The Salisbury agreement is what the people like.

"Mugabe and Khamiso say what they think and not what the people think."

25 KILLED IN WAR

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 14 (UPI).—Another 26 persons—of whom civilians—have been killed in Rhodesia's guerrilla war, the military command said today.

The civilians, according to a communiqué, included "eight terrorist collaborators," four blacks, two black women, and a white farmer, all "murdered by terrorists." The other casualties were 12 guerrillas and a Rhodesian soldier.

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Gen. Abel-Gany Gamasy, the Egyptian deputy premier and defense minister, signed on behalf of a Cairo-based arms consortium, the Industrial Arab Organization, grouping Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates. Defense Minister Yvon Bourges signed for France.

The LAC was set up in 1975 with the backing of Saudi Arabia and the other oil-rich Arab countries, with an initial capital of \$1 billion.

Because the proposed agreement would place ceilings on different

United Press International
Printers demonstrate outside a Frankfurt publishing house yesterday after publishers announced a nationwide lockout in retaliation for strikes by printers in four cities.

Responding to Selective Strike

German Newspapers Lock Out Printers

FRANKFURT, March 14 (AP).—West German newspaper publishers, responding to what they called a destructive strike, retaliated today by locking out their printers.

The nationwide lockout began at 6 a.m., but a few hours later

into exile in the Netherlands where the Dutch pulled out. There are now 40,000 Moluccans in this country, preserving their own customs and culture, and reluctant to integrate.

One hostage was a young housewife who was released without explanation a 3 1/2 hours before the marines swept in. The terrorists let her go with two local Moluccan community leaders they had asked to see to discuss possible mediations.

The assault was the latest in a long string of hostage-taking attacks by Moluccan extremists seeking to force the Dutch government into helping their people gain independence for their native islands, now part of Indonesia.

Indonesia was a Dutch colony for 300 years until it gained its independence in 1945 after a bitter guerrilla war. The Christian Moluccans fought alongside the Dutch against the Moslem Indonesians and 12,000 of them fled into exile in the Netherlands where the Dutch pulled out. There are now 40,000 Moluccans in this country, preserving their own customs and culture, and reluctant to integrate.

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The assault was the latest

Califano Angers Tobacco Lobby

Under Fire for Campaign Against Smoking

By Ward Sinclair

WASHINGTON, March 14 (WP).—Joseph Califano Jr., erstwhile three-pack-a-day smoker and shareholder in Philip Morris Inc., a cigarette company, is secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

Even before he announced in January a plan to intensify the government's effort to help the nation kick the cigarette habit, Mr. Califano had stirred up a political storm.

The storm is still growing. The secretary's detractors are urging President Carter to call him off. There is no sign, however, that he is being deterred.

In fact, Mr. Califano said, the last time he and Mr. Carter discussed the anti-smoking campaign, the President said, "You're right on track" with it.

Defense Campaign

The tobacco industry and tobacco-state legislators are waging an intense campaign against Mr. Califano's anti-smoking drive. And the congressional system is such that legislators from Southern tobacco strongholds, lifted to power by seniority, control the levers that will determine whether Mr. Califano gets the money he wants for his program.

Mr. Califano is seeking the allocation of about \$8 million more than what HEW currently spends on smoking and health.

HEW would continue to devote most of its requested \$29.5-million appropriation to research, investigations into addiction and the motivation and behavior of smokers. Of that amount, \$8 million in new money would go toward developing educational materials and \$3 million in new money would be added to research.

Mr. Califano is also urging other federal agencies and private businesses to review policies related to smoking in public places and wants a study of

federal taxation and cigarette warning-label policy.

The tobacco industry and tobacco-state legislators are painting Mr. Califano as a dictator, a sort of bureaucratic crusader, bent on controlling the minds of children and imposing his reformist seal on Americans.

Rep. William Hatcher, D-Ky., a prominent figure in the House's appropriations process, said last week, "This is more federal control... People are fed up with Washington meddling in their lives."

In Kentucky, a major tobacco-growing state, the House of Representatives resolved that Mr. Califano should resign.

The cigarette industry's highly skilled lobby, the Tobacco Institute, is profoundly worried about Mr. Califano's effort, because it has all the signs of being the most energetic anti-smoking campaign yet.

The institute has challenged the medical evidence offered against tobacco by HEW, has professed a deep desire to save consumers from harm and has insisted that study, rather than emotion, is required.

Research Urged.

The institute and its allies in Congress are now trying to channel all of HEW's \$29.5 million anti-smoking effort into research and to divert spending away from a public education effort aimed at the schools.

"The reason they are so hysterical is that their own ads are directed at children and they've fought for years not to disclose how much they spend on that," Mr. Califano said.

Tobacco always has stirred special emotion. It is a subject of debate that often defies rational bounds. You smoke it or you do not. You accept the evidence that it is harmful or you do not.

Its impact on the U.S. economy is enormous; \$15 billion in exports, \$6 billion in tax revenue

plus, \$1.5 billion in income to an estimated 600,000 farm families, mostly in the South. There are as well about \$500 million spent on cigarette advertising and \$152 billion on sales.

Ominous Turn

Cigarette consumption goes up and down after one scare or another, but Mr. Califano and others see an ominous turn in the statistics—fewer adults seem to be smoking than in 1964 when the surgeon general issued his report warning of the health dangers of smoking. But teenagers still are turning onto tobacco.

"Aside from the tremendous number of deaths that occur because of smoking, I am concerned about the people who are hooked before they are 21. Education makes a difference.... We are looking at prevention here and what the federal government can do," Mr. Califano said.

His campaign, he said, is based on concepts about preventive medicine and the rather startling statistics that show the receptivity of young people to cigarette advertising. An estimated 4,000 youngsters start smoking every day, he said.

Mr. Califano wants to give them enough information about tobacco so that when they make a decision about smoking, they will have a better notion of what they are doing.

"Teenagers often start without the benefit of a fully informed perspective," he said. "Cigarette advertising portrays smoking as attractive and mature... All we can do is provide information about the other side. It's one of the most significant things we can do in this country in the area of public health."

During recent testimony before a House Public Health subcommittee, he said that the country spends between \$5 bil-



Joseph Califano Jr.

Senator Asserts Carter Offer on Canal Treaty Is Not Enough

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, March 14 (WP).—The Carter administration yesterday offered a substantial concession allowing a significant change to the Panama Canal treaties in a last-minute effort to win two-thirds approval in the Senate.

However, the concession appeared to fall short of the wishes of Sen. Dennis DeConcini, D-Ariz., who as emerged as a key broker between undecided Democratic senators and the administration. Late last night, Sen. DeConcini said that he would ask for more than he was offered, and it was

not clear how the administration would react.

Sen. DeConcini wants to add a reservation or amendment to the Senate's resolution of ratification of the first treaty—scheduled for a vote on Thursday—that would grant the United States the right to take unilateral military action, including basing troops temporarily in Panama, to open the canal if it is closed because of domestic strife in Panama or the failure of Panama to maintain the canal properly.

No U.S. Troops

He said that the administration agreed to accept such a reservation provided it did not directly suggest the right to put U.S. troops back into Panama after year 2000. Under the treaty as drafted, Panama takes control of the canal in that year. No con-

cession "vehicle" was Seven Oaks, a small savings bank in Kent. Kitzler admitted that he had been involved in the operation of no fewer than four such banks in the last two years.

DeConcini Optimistic

Earlier yesterday Sen. DeConcini predicted that the administration would do what was necessary to please him and four like-minded colleagues. "It's so important to the administration that they'll give them what they have to," he said.

"I get the feeling that they don't have the votes" without satisfying this bloc of undecided senators, he added.

Sen. DeConcini noted that until now the administration had argued that such a change as substantial as his would require another plebiscite in Panama, and would therefore be unacceptable.

He suggested that the administration's new attitude reflects a more sober view of the treaty's prospects in the Senate.

Despite many favorable signs in recent weeks, the White House and the Senate leadership have not been able to win firm commitments from the 67 senators they need, assuming all 100 vote.

If the administration's bargaining with the five undecided Democrats succeeds in winning all their votes, White House lobbyists feel confident that the treaty will pass.

In Secret Memos

Navy Criticizes White House Defense Strategy

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, March 14 (NYT).—The Navy, in strongly worded criticism of Defense Secretary Harold Brown's policies, has said that the administration was undertaking a "fundamental change in national strategy" that conceded the Norwegian Sea to the Soviet Union and places the security of the Mediterranean in doubt.

Two secret memorandums, signed by Navy Secretary Graham Claytor and circulated within the Pentagon, rebuke the administration's plan to limit the Navy's involvement in future conflicts to keeping waterways and sea lanes open. The administration plan sharply limits any naval role against the Soviet mainland, such as sending planes or landing troops, which the Navy has envisaged.

"We must be careful that we do not begin to rationalize, or to persuade ourselves or a bright future in which others—aliens or neutrals—will not believe," Mr. Claytor said.

Mr. Claytor noted that the current debate focuses on the kinds of naval forces that the United States will maintain 20 years from now.

"We must be careful that we do not begin to rationalize, or to persuade ourselves or a bright future in which others—aliens or neutrals—will not believe," Mr. Claytor said.

"It is one thing to say we can support our allies and mean it; it is quite another—reprehensible

—thing to say it and not mean it," he added.

Mr. Claytor was especially critical of the widely discussed option of ending U.S. naval strength in the Mediterranean.

Mission Changing

"Such concepts as removing the Sixth Fleet from the Mediterranean, leaving it for the French and Italians to defend during a NATO war, and changing the Navy's basic mission from selective sea control worldwide to defense of a sea lane from Norfolk to the

English Channel will lead inevitably to the conclusion that a smaller and less capable navy is somehow logical," he said.

"One can rationalize anything," he added. "But, in the case of the Mediterranean, France has already decided to commit to NATO, and the assessment of Italian strength could undoubtedly surprise the Italians. The plain fact is that France and Italy cannot cope alone. The NATO purpose is to insure that they would not have to."

Claims Navy Owes \$544 Million on New Boats

U.S. Firm Threatens to Halt A-Sub Work

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, March 14 (WP).—General Dynamics threatened yesterday to halt construction of the newest nuclear attack submarines unless the U.S. Navy pays what the company considers back bills.

"A 'sea lanes' Navy will not penalize the Soviets, will not hedge against the loss of Norway or the political loss of Iceland, and concedes the Norwegian Sea to the Soviets," said Mr. Claytor.

He added that current Defense Department plans for the Navy "amount to a fundamental change in national strategy without treating or worse, without even making visible the impact of such a change on our alliances and our relationships with, among others, Norway, Greece, Turkey, Israel, Japan and the People's Republic of China."

Mr. Claytor's comments are included in two secret memorandums, one to Mr. Brown, and the other to Russell Murray, assistant defense secretary for program analysis and evaluation. Copies of the documents, both dated Feb. 14, 1978, were obtained yesterday by The New York Times.

In the memorandum to Mr. Brown, Mr. Claytor said, "This troubles me. If such national retrenchment is to be our lot, we have to carefully trace the negative consequences, plan how to try to mitigate them where possible, and help the President work out the best way to describe them to the Congress, the public, and the other countries concerned."

While the debate is still going on in private within the Pentagon, the Navy, which has influential allies in Congress, is headed on a course that could provoke a basic, public review of the Carter administration's defense policy.

Besides going to court for injunction, Mr. Claytor said, the

Navy could exercise the contract option to take over the work on the submarines "and finish it ourselves."

General Dynamics, which already has delivered two of the "SSN" fast attack submarines, has a contract to build 14 more. It said that stopping work on the 688-Class submarines, construction that provides about 14,000 jobs, mostly in Connecticut and Rhode Island, will not affect the Trident program.

The threatened work stoppage is the latest round in the long fight between the Navy and its shipbuilders over who owes whom for unanticipated costs. The shipbuilders, principally Electric Boat, Litton and Newport News, claim that the Navy owes them \$2.7 billion.

Electric Boat not only is building the 688-Class of attack submarines, but is the only builder of the Trident missile submarine that is supposed to replace the



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Colby Says Ford Fired Him for Aiding Probes

By Seymour Hersh

NEW YORK, March 14 (NYT).—William Colby says in a memoir to be published in May that he believes President Ford removed him as director of the CIA late in 1975 because he chose not to "stonewall" but to cooperate with the congressional and executive inquiries that year into wrongdoing by the CIA.

"To say the very least, most of the White House staff and, for that matter, much of the intelligence community, were unenthusiastic about what I was doing," Mr. Colby writes in "Honorable Men: My Life in the CIA," to be published by Simon and Schuster.

Among those who expressed concern to him, Mr. Colby writes were Henry Kissinger, then secretary of state; Brent Scowcroft,

then the head of the National Security Council, and Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller, who at the time was chairman of a presidentially appointed executive commission investigating alleged CIA abuses.

Mr. Rockefeller decided yesterday that he had asked Mr. Colby to obstruct the commission's inquiry.

Reasons for Dismissal

Mr. Colby's subsequent dismissal as director of intelligence was publicly described as being essential to a reorganization of the national security structure. According to Mr. Colby, however, that was not the main reason. "I believe I was fired because of the way I went about dealing with the CIA's crisis. My approach, pragmatically and philosophically, was in conflict with that of the President and his principal advisers," he writes.

Portions of his book were provided by Simon and Schuster to The New York Times yesterday after Newsweek magazine, in its current issue, published some details.

Mr. Colby, who submitted the manuscript to the CIA for clearance, recounts his career as a CIA operative in Scandinavia, Italy and Vietnam, where he later became director of the pacification effort. But much of the book deals with what Mr. Colby calls "the year of intelligence," the 18-month period after the December, 1974, publication of an article in The New York Times describing the CIA's domestic spying.

Distortions, Exaggerations

Mr. Colby said he believed that the initial Times account contained "distortions and exaggerations" that could be countered only by attempting "to cooperate with the investigations and try to educate the Congress, press and public, as well as I could, about American intelligence."

Within a few days, he writes, he was excluded from the daily

discussions among Mr. Ford, Mr. Kissinger and key White House advisers over how to handle the Times' allegations.

Their preferred approach, bluntly put," he writes, "would have been to stonewall, to disclose as little as they could get away with, and to try to have to the national security about what they couldn't deny—in short the exact opposite of mine."

Mr. Colby describes the White House's approach this way:

"The White House decided to try to contain the crisis by forming a blue-ribbon commission to investigate. Soon after my first testimony before this commission, chaired by Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller, he drew me into his office in the Executive Office Building and said in his most charming manner, 'Bill, do you really have to present all this material to us?'

A Sarcastic Kissinger

"And, at one of our private meetings to discuss intelligence activities, after I had become a regular performer before the Senate Select Committee, Kissinger, in a sarcastically teasing reference to my Catholicism, cracked, 'Bill, you know what you do when you go up to the Hill? You go to confession.'

Scowcroft, with his Air Force background and fierce loyalty to the presidential command structure, didn't try to be witty about it; he flatly said I should refuse to reply to the questions the Congress was asking."

In denying yesterday that he asked Mr. Colby to obstruct the inquiry of the presidential commission, Mr. Rockefeller said:

"Because the President had limited the commission's investigation to questions relating to the domestic activities of the CIA, as chairman I endeavored at all times to keep the focus of the investigation on the designated assignment."

Beyond Assignment

"Accordingly," Mr. Rockefeller added, "I sought to avoid the commission's being drawn into issues that were beyond its assignment."

However, Mr. Colby writes that all of the commission members, notably John Griswold, the former solicitor general and former dean of Harvard Law School, "was anything that could be called aggressive in his questioning of me."

As for his brief talk with Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Colby writes: "I got the message quite unmistakably, and I didn't like it."

The Vice-President of the United States was letting me know that he didn't approve of my approach to the CIA's troubles, that he would much prefer me to take the traditional stance of fending off investigations by drawing the cloak of secrecy around the agency in the name of national security."

In response to Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Colby writes, "I mumbled something appropriate."

The callers were being told to supply some proof that they were the thieves who took the 300-pound oak coffin from the Cemetery.

"We have asked them for the number on the coffin or characteristics of the body. But nearly always they have immediately hung up the telephone," Mr. Tenthorey said.

The callers were being told to supply some proof that they were the thieves who took the 300-pound oak coffin from the Cemetery.

"The interruption occurred day after the civil-rights activist led demonstration of about two dozen persons near the Kremlin, according to the Soviet leadership of breaking Palestinian terrorists who had seized Israel Saturday."

Mr. Tenthorey said that someone telephoned and told his wife that the telephone was being disconnected because the Salikars had not paid for their long-distance calls. Mrs. Salikar denied this and said that she and her husband had receipts for all their calls outside Moscow and abroad. Mr. Salikar said that the woman who refused to identify herself hung up.

The Salikars have used the telephone extensively in their human-rights campaign. Other dissidents and rights activists also have lost their phones.



The New York Times
Matthew Josephson in 1972 in New York.

Obituaries

Author Matthew Josephson, Biographer of French Writers

NEW YORK, March 14 (NYT).—Matthew Josephson, 73, the Brooklyn-born biographer whose writings ranged from French literary figures to U.S. capitalists, died yesterday in Santa Cruz, Calif.

Mr. Josephson had been visiting professor at the University of California at Santa Cruz since last fall.

He was probably most well known for "The Robber Baron," a muckraking inquiry into the accumulation of great U.S. fortunes in the 19th century. The book, published in 1934, recounted the careers of such capitalists as Jay Cooke, John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, J.P. Morgan and Henry Clay Frick.

Mr. Josephson was a friend of the French surrealists of the 1920s as well as that movement's biographer. In addition, he encouraged the career of poet Hart Crane. He was part of the U.S. leftist literary ferment of the 1930s, and his memoir of that era, "Insulted in the Temple," is an impressive document.

Such men as Paul Eluard, André Breton, Louis Aragon and Max Ernst became his intimates. He also maintained close ties with, e.g., Cummings, William Carlos Williams, Malcolm Cowley and Kenneth Burke, fellow exiles at the Dome, the Rotonde and the Closerie des Lilas cafés in the Montparnasse section of Paris.

French Biographies

Mr. Josephson's empathy for French sensibility helped to lift his biographies of Zola, Rousseau, Stéphane and Stendhal above the commonplace. His "Stendhal," published in 1946, was a significant element in the revival of U.S. interest of the 19th-century psychological novelist.

Although he moved in bohemian and artistic circles, Mr. Josephson was a sort of odd man out. His dress, his habits, his drinking, his sex life were all respectable and conventional. Outwardly he was the well-reared son of his middle-class parents, Julius and Sarah Kasanoff Josephson. His father was a small banker interested in politics.

After graduating from Columbia University in 1920, Mr. Josephson and his wife, the former Hannah Steffen, left Paris "to win a year or two of freedom and give all my time to writing." It was the first of several visits during which he wrote poetry and reported and edited for the Brown, an

avant-garde literary magazine founded by Harold Loeb.

Mr. Josephson recaptured the irreverent Paris of the 1920s in "Life Among the Surrealists," published in 1962, that contained vignettes of French art and literary rebels. The book concluded that many dadaists, cubists and surrealists were insurgents but without a meaningful cause.

John Casale

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP).—Actor John Casale, 42, best known for his role as Al Pacino's sidekick in "Dog Day Afternoon," died Sunday of cancer.

Mr. Casale, a regular performer at the New York Shakespeare Festival, won a Golden Globe Award for his performance in "Dog Day Afternoon." His film credits included "Godfather—Part Two," "The Conversation" and the recently completed "The Deer Hunter."

Most of Mr. Casale's career was devoted to the stage. He won Ode Awards for "The Indians Wand the Bronx" and "Line." Active in regional theaters, Mr. Casale played three seasons with New Haven's Long Wharf Theater Company.

Sir Henry R. Moore

LONDON, March 14 (AP).—Sir Henry Moore, 81, the World War II naval commander who planned "Hellfire" Arm attacks against the German battleship Tirpitz, died Sunday at his home in Kent.

Sir Henry's attacks damaged the Tirpitz at Andenes, Norway, in April and August, 1944. The huge ship was sunk in Trondheim, the following November, after a 20,000-pound bomb dropped by the Royal Air Force.

Sir Henry began his career as a cadet in 1923 and won the Distinguished Service Order for his part in the Battle of Jutland in 1916, when he was navigator for the destroyer *Hood*. He headed the British naval mission to Washington from 1945 to 1948 and was the first chairman of the UN's military staff committee.

R. L. Armstrong

HOLLYWOOD, March 14 (AP).—Actor R.L. (Tom) Armstrong, 53, who appeared in more than 300 films and television shows in a career that spanned three decades, died Friday. Among the films in which he appeared were "Gone With the Wind," "The Maltese Falcon" and "To Kill a Mockingbird."

Disident sources contacted in Prague said that the police would continue their investigations into allegations that Mr. Havla, actor Pavel Landovský and Jaroslav Kukal, a factory worker, obstructed police and attacked an official in the incident.

The leftist Christian Democratic party candidate Gen. Ricardo Fernández Méndez, came third with 156,730 votes.

The recount was ordered after Col. Ferreira Alvarado challenged the original result, which gave him 221,223 votes to Gen. Lucas García's 262,960.

Scheduled-Trip Fares, Too

U.S.-Netherlands Pact Widens Low-Cost, Charter Flights

By Carole Shifrin

WASHINGTON, March 14 (WP).—The United States and the Netherlands have signed the latest in a recent series of agreements fostering competitive international air transportation.

The agreement, signed Friday night, significantly expands opportunities for low-cost scheduled and charter services into the Netherlands.

"It is a very significant deal that will allow us to test more of our free-market theories in a substantial market and see how they work," Donald Farmer Jr., director of the Civil Aeronautics Board's Bureau of International Aviation, said yesterday.

The budget tickets, which have to be bought 31 days before travel, went on sale yesterday and standby fares will become available Saturday. Subject to government approval, they will be available from London to New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles and Washington.

U.K. Airline Offer

LONDON, March 14 (UPI).—British Airways is making its standby and budget fares begin at \$35 (\$12.70), available between Britain and eight major U.S. cities.

The budget tickets, which have to be bought 31 days before travel, went on sale yesterday and standby fares will become available Saturday. Subject to government approval, they will be available from London to New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles and Washington.

Gang of 4 Foes Are Rehabilitated

HONG KONG, March 14 (Reuters).—More than 10,000 victims of China's purged "gang of four" radical leaders have been rehabilitated in Shanghai, the New China news agency reported yesterday.

The agency, disclosing the rehabilitation by the mandarin committee of the Communist party, said the victims had been persecuted for opposing the "gang" headed by Chiang Ching-kuo, Chairman Mao Tse-tung's widow.

"Justice has now been done in line with party policy as a result of the campaign to expose and criticize the gang's wrongdoings," the agency said. "Rehabilitation measures include canceling wrong verdicts, stopping unjust punishment and adjusting improper work assignments."

44 Are Killed and 30 Wounded In Rioting at Argentine Prison

BUENOS AIRES, March 14 (AP).—Several hundred prisoners clashed with police today at a prison housing many political detainees, and authorities said that 44 persons were killed and 30 seriously injured. It was one of the worst prison riots on record.

Police said they crushed the uprising at Villa Devoto Prison, 10 miles from the center of Buenos Aires, after about 3 1/2 hours. Guards and inmates were reported among the casualties. No cause was given for the outbreak, which started at about 6:30 a.m.

A total of 48 guards and inmates died in rioting at New York's Attica prison in 1971.

Area residents said that they heard shouting and explosions inside the high-walled facility and then saw smoke.

Rights Protest

The prison is meant to house about 2,500 inmates, but human rights groups claim that the population has increased to between

"There was pandemonium," said a resident of the prison area. "People were screaming inside and there were sounds like gunfire."

The news agency Notícias Argentinas said that the rioting started in a wing housing non-political prisoners. Federal police riot squads armed with automatic weapons and supported by helicopters cordoned off the prison.

Centrist Triumph In Guatemalan Election Recount

GUATEMALA CITY, March 14 (Reuters).—Government-backed candidate Romeo Lucas García secured a clear victory in Guatemala's presidential election on March 5, according to a recount of votes by Congress announced yesterday.

The recount gave Gen. Lucas García, representing the centrist coalition of the Revolutionary and Institutional Democratic parties, 303,970 votes. His nearest rival was Col. Enrique Perálta Arellano of the extreme right-wing National Liberation Movement, who won 211,656 votes.

The leftist Christian Democratic party candidate Gen. Ricardo Fernández Méndez, came third with 156,730 votes.

The recount was ordered after Col. Perálta Arellano challenged the original result, which gave him 221,223 votes to Gen. Lucas García's 262,960.

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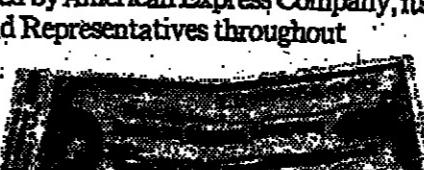
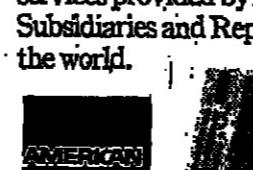
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PARIS FILMS

Italian Comedies Have a Message

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS, March 14 (UPI).— Italian comedy has become one of the bright spots of the international cinema; each new product of the school is awaited with high hopes. But those anticipations were disappointed this week, with the arrival of two examples: "Il Gatto" (at the Normandie and the Odéon) and "Romance Popolare" (at the Paramount Odéon and the Starlite). Both are shown in their original versions, both star the screen savy, Ugo Tognazzi, and both are far below par.

"Il Gatto" (in French "Qui a tué le Chat?") is an attempt at a comic detective story. The victim of assassination is the pet of a rambunctious brother and sister who, in financial straits, are trying to sell their ancient mansion in Rome to skyscraper builders. To "finalise" this deal they are impatient to dislodge their tenants.

Their lodgers might be politely described as a very lousy lot.

Among them is a hand of muggers whose classical concerts are a front for heroin traffic;

Hire, Wycheley and Crommelynck for the fashioning of famous comedies, Monticelli and his

Mariangela Melato and Ugo Tognazzi star in latest Italian romp, "Il Gatto."



As the dread of cuckoldry was sufficient a theme to serve Monticelli, Wycheley and Crommelynck for the fashioning of famous comedies, Monticelli and his

scenarist have grown overwhelmed in their efforts to embroider it with hints of a social message. Tognazzi renders it with expected grimaces, groans and howls; while Ornella Mutti as his long-suffering mate is a shapely ingenue, spiky cast as a wife likely to be coved.

The cat, starved at home, annoys the neighbors by stealing food, which its hungry mistress and master devour. As this feline is the only attractive creature of the dramatic personae, the film falters after it is killed. The ensuing investigation brings to light the shady activities of the tenants, with a heavy straining for laughter. Tognazzi and Mariangela Melato are the scheming proprietors and Michel Galante is a distraught police chief whom they pester with their complaints.

The program informs us that the scenario will soothingly expose human baseness, but what unfolds before us is only agitated buffoonery of a low order. Instead of brilliant satire, a flavorless muddle has been served.

In "Romance Popolare" we encounter Tognazzi as our old friend, the middle-aged man wed to an alluring young bride and beset with pangs of doubt concerning her fidelity. She tires as we do, of the constant scenes and deserts both suspecting husband and suspected lover, the latter a burly policeman of her own generation, for tranquility.

In staging this script, Mario Monticelli has done everything to keep it a mad, noisy gallop, but he appears uncertain about its course. The worried husband is a Milanese factory hand, and at the start we seem to be heading for a labor melodrama with street demonstrations by discon-

tented workers. Then there is a probing of the mental agony of the protagonist by illustrating his nightmares with sudden inserts. As the dread of cuckoldry was sufficient a theme to serve Monticelli, Wycheley and Crommelynck for the fashioning of famous comedies, Monticelli and his

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"Romance" (a Belgian product at the Danzon, sometimes in French, sometimes in Portuguese and sometimes in Brazilian dialects) is well intentioned but not well made, containing more matter than art.

The seventh international Parliament of fantastic and science-fiction films is in progress at the Grand Rex. It records their lives on the Amazon banks, their hunting and fishing expeditions, their tribal dances and their competitive sports in

handsome photography. This, however, is but the raw material for a finished documentary and Jean-Pierre Dutilleux, who has produced it, has not organized it for telling effect.

The case of the Indians is often argued in an incomprehensible tongue in lengthy interviews, and consequently the main issues are not clearly stated with sufficient strength. Documentary novices would profit by examining the work of Robert Flaherty, who made the pioneering film in the field, "Nanook of the North," a study of Eskimo life, and "Moana," reportage of Tahitian native customs and folklore.

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MUSIC IN PARIS

Massenet Revival Reaches Home

By David Stevens

PARIS, March 14 (UPI).—The Massenet revival that has been sweeping the operatic world in the last few seasons finally reached its natural home last night with the 137th performance of "Werther" at the Opéra Comique, in a new and all-French production.

The defenders of opéra comique—both lower and upper case—are a hardy and loyal band, and there was much for them to rejoice in musically last night. In particular, Alain Venel sang the title part as if to the manner born, conveying the desperate passion of the hapless Werther.

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Statues, Vessels Found in Italy

POMPEII, Italy, March 14 (AP).—Archaeologists have unearthed ancient statuettes, lanterns and vessels in the storeroom of a house that belonged to a restaurant owner in Pompeii before the Mt. Vesuvius volcano erupted and buried the city almost 1,900 years ago.

The trove includes a chalice-like vessel decorated inside and out with scenes from the poems of Homer and a nearly 4-foot-tall bronze statue of an Athenian youth.

Fausto Zevi, superintendent of antiquities for the Naples area, said the find is the most remarkable since a collection of silver objects was uncovered here in 1933. He said archaeologists found the reliefs last week in a newly unearthed section of the house of Caius Julius Politus, the owner of a Pompeii restaurant chain. The dwelling, on the Street of Abundance, dates to the 2d century BC.

But not such a small thing, perhaps, when Jenkins says Golbeck, who kept 61 gardeners working on it full time, created the garden only so he could visit it twice a year to work. He stayed at a nearby hotel—the garden had no house—and insisted, "The most precious thing money can buy is privacy."

Nor has inflation dimmed the tale of James Gordon Bennett, the New York newspaper tycoon who was refused his favorite table in a Monte Carlo restaurant one night. Jenkins says the enraged Bennett bought the restaurant on the spot, and after his meal, gave it to the waiter.

Jenkins chronicles all forms of spending, but only approves of the frivolous kind.

"A true big spender is someone who spends unwisely but enjoys it," he writes. "The element of pleasure is a must."

American annuals are rich in frivolous spenders. Jenkins lingers over the grandioses Vanderbilt and Astor palaces, the luxurious yachts and private trains run by the Morgans and Goulds. He notes that "Diamond Jim" Brady gave away gold-plated bicycles studded with jewels.

His "super-spender" of all time is newspaper magnate William

Benson sang smoothly and acted with restraint as Albert, Charlotte's said husband, while Danièle Chokri was a lively and touching Sophie.

The remainder of the cast and chorus carried out their duties with musical security, despite some costuming that bordered on a caricature of German folklorism.

Jane Rhodes as Charlotte

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Book on the 'Have-Mores'

How the Rich Threw Some of It Away

By Gregory Jensen

LONDON, March 14 (UPI).—When Philip Samson missed a train he ordered the stationmaster, "Bring me another." Lord Berners had a piano built into his Rolls-Royce. P.T. Stotesbury's wedding present to his wife was \$3 million in cash and almost as much in pearls.

All of history, according to Alan Jenkins, is crammed with people who had so much money they grew desperate inventing new ways to throw it away.

Jenkins, a British journalist, has just produced an intriguing book about the world's most profligate big spenders. He calls it "The Rich Rich," and states his purpose in its opening lines:

"Most books about very rich people tell you how they made their money. This one will concentrate on how they spent it."

And according to his 100 pages of anecdotes, it would be difficult to imagine a way to fling money around which someone hasn't tried.

Dinner for Butler

There was the third Marquess of Hertford, for instance. He owned a huge estate in Wales which he never saw, much less visited. But an elaborate dinner for 12 people was cooked there every night in case he decided to drop in. "The butler eats it," Hertford said.

There was the sixth Duke of Devonshire, who demolished an entire village because it spoiled one view from his house. He built another village for the inhabitants.

On Chicago hotel tycoon Potter Palmer, who loaded so many diamonds onto his wife that she literally teetered. "There she stands," Palmer loved to say, "a half a million on her back."

One problem with Palmer's story, as with many other delightful ones Jenkins tells, is that inflation has eroded what were once enormous sums.

We have grown so used to millions and billions that it may seem a small thing to learn that Countess Golbeckian spent \$2.5 million in the 1930s on a garden.

Precious Privacy

But not such a small thing, perhaps, when Jenkins says Golbeckian, who kept 61 gardeners working on it full time, created the garden only so he could visit it twice a year to work. He stayed at a nearby hotel—the garden had no house—and insisted, "The most precious thing money can buy is privacy."

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Randolph Hearst, and Hearst's San Simeon estate the most profligate folly of them all. Spendings in his chapter on Texas seem woefully unimaginative by comparison.

Jenkins finds some unfamiliar spendthrifts. One is Lady Houston, who gave the British government a check in the 1930s "to start a squadron of fighter planes to defend London." Her sponsorship of aviation contests led to the development of the Spitfire and gained her the title of "fairy godmother to the RAF."

"To feel nostalgia for the golden age of the rich-rich is hardly permissible now," Jenkins says. "Freedom to spend is not one of the principles of the Atlantic Charter."

Yet neither he nor his readers can help a bitter-sweet concoction of curiosity and envy," he says, "the have-nots envy the haves, and the haves envy the have-mores."

Thus it may be comforting to know that the golden age of the big spender is not entirely past.

On the same day Weidenfeld and Nicolson published Jenkins' book, a London newspaper reported that Admen Khashoggi of Saudi Arabia had just spent \$4 million for his fifth private airplane.

He now has two Boeing 727s, a 707, a DC-9 and a teeny-weeny Lear," the report said.

"In addition to three ocean-going yachts."

28. You used to call home every Sunday.

(Another good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

TENDER NOTICE

SWAZILAND GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

THE DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

INVITES TENDERS
for twelve (12) new rural automatic exchanges ranging in size from 100 to 400 lines,
which will be financed from the proceeds of a loan which has been negotiated with the African Development Bank.
The tender which is numbered 94 of 1977-1978 will include exchange equipment, power plant, installation material and tools. Services will include the installation, supervision, maintenance and training.
Tender documents can be obtained on or after Friday, March 17th, from the Chief Engineer, Department of Posts and Telecommunications, P.O. Box 125, MBABANE, SWAZILAND.

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Hotel California
16, rue de Berri, 75008 Paris
Tel. 359.93.00 - Telex: 660634 Catel - Cable: Califotel 008

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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6—Wednesday, March 15, 1978 *

Anticlimax for the Dollar

Perhaps the agreement between the United States and West Germany on support for the dollar was oversold in advance; perhaps, as a declaration of intent even if it provided means to meet that intent, it left too many doubts as to the real purpose of the Carter administration with respect to currency support. In any case, the dollar strengthened before the agreement was announced—and then proceeded to fall when it was made public. It was an undeniable anticlimax.

But there are certain contradictions about the dollar trading—just as there are almost always contradictions in the currency market. If there remain questions among financial experts about the Carter administration, precisely what are the questions about the U.S. economy? Admittedly a hard winter and long coal strike, as well as congressional mulishness over energy policy, are obstacles to recovery. There are too many dollars abroad for the demand, and whatever the secretary of Treasury may say about the inflation as a policy priority, it has not been checked.

Money managers prefer currencies backed by conservative practices in government, and oddly enough, they find more of these in Bonn's Social Democratic government than in Carter's Democratic one. But there are matters of resources and employment, of home markets and industrial profits, that should be taken into account. In these the

United States is either intrinsically strong or increasing in strength and, for the future, the imbalance between the dollar and the mark seems even more illogical than the heads of the West German and U.S. governments insist it is today.

Nevertheless, that imbalance, whether logical or not, whether emphasized by U.S. desires to increase foreign markets and decrease imports or by the gambling of the gnomes in Zurich is not good for international trade. Nor does it offer much promise for the creation of an international trade system that is geared to the political, economic and demographic realities of today's complex world. Flexibility in currency ratings might seem a useful device to adapt to that complexity—but right now it is not working very well.

Perhaps the arrangements made in the Bonn-Washington agreement can be used to correct some of the present "disorder" in the currency markets, at least so far as the dollar is concerned. But the problem goes beyond those specific disorders, and may afflict other currencies, affect other areas of trade. There is still reason to seek out some more stable system to provide economic interchange between nations, and groups of nations. At present, there are too many uncontrolled forces at work, too little recognition of the fact that currency is only one, if an important one, of the elements of international trade and cooperation.

To Break the Cycle of Hate

It is not enough to condemn the senseless terror against Israel. It is not enough to wait until the negotiations falter now, the el-Fatah guerrillas will have won again, destroying not the lives of dozens but the peace of millions. It is not enough to recognize that the terror, born in Palestinian hate, also threatens the interests of other Arab nations, notably Egypt. None of this is enough because in their torment Israelis also hate.

Inevitably, the Israelis will respond with force against the terrorist havens in Lebanon. They believe it necessary for self-defense and to still the fear of a vulnerable population. The world that expects Israel, yet again, to contain its grief and to regain its faith will have to demonstrate understanding for that impulse. Beyond messages of confidence, it owes the Israelis an honest sympathy and partnership in measures to punish terrorism on every front.

And those neighbors of Israel who share

its revulsion and sense of danger owe it a sign that their common humanity transcends the claims of Arab unity. Those who seek Israel's trust ought now to reaffirm their acceptance of the Jewish state in the Middle East and their renunciation of the threats and terror that they once embraced.

If Egypt and Saudi Arabia and perhaps also Jordan and some Palestinians intend to build a stable peace upon Israel's recognition of Palestinian rights, they need to seize this moment to show that they are strong enough to stand with Israel against Palestinian wrongs.

The calculus of this week ought to go beyond the chilling rosters of victims and numbers killed in retaliation. The Israelis will be counting their supporters against terrorism. They must not be left to conclude, as so often before, that they stand alone.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Nuclear Winds of Windscale

Britain is about to undermine President Carter's campaign to curb the spread of nuclear technologies that can be used to make bombs. A British judge has recommended construction of a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant at Windscale, on Britain's northwest coast. The issue will be referred to Parliament for further debate, but close observers believe final approval of the controversial plant is certain. That would be unfortunate. The plant would use precisely the technology that Mr. Carter is trying to discourage. Moreover, the British decision comes at a particularly bad time—right in the middle of an international study designed to find safer technology. Yet the Carter administration, which could greatly influence the Windscale debate, has been curiously reluctant to intervene.

* * *

The British plant will reprocess spent fuel rods from reactors in Britain and other nations, notably Japan, extracting uranium and plutonium that can be recycled as fuel. As in other reprocessing plans, the uranium would not be of weapons quality. But the plutonium would be; it could be used to build bombs. That is why the world is taking a harder look before plunging into a plutonium-based fuel cycle. At the urging of the United States, a two-year international study has been launched to investigate ways to make nuclear fuel cycles more resistant to weapons proliferation.

The British have two major motivations for going ahead. One is commercial rivalry with the French, who are apt to sign up potential customers for reprocessing if Britain continues to lag. The other is genuine disagreement with Mr. Carter's view of the proliferation dangers.

British officials contend that this particular plan poses no risk. It would be built in Britain, which already possesses nuclear weapons. There is no intention to sell the technology to other nations. And the ex-

tracted plutonium would be kept in Britain under tight control—at least for the short run. Some British officials even contend that the new plant would enhance the world's security by reducing the world's stockpiles of spent fuel rods, each containing plutonium.

There is merit in all these arguments. But the decision to proceed with construction at Windscale must still be considered a proliferation risk. The nations that contract with Britain to have their plutonium extracted will eventually want it back. More important, the Windscale project would unfortunately stimulate other countries eager to get on with reprocessing immediately, even if it involves using the so-called Purex technology that is directly applicable to weapons production. To make that decision now, when an international study is analyzing the need for reprocessing and the possibility of safer alternatives, is to prejudge the issue.

* * *

The Carter administration could, if it wanted, severely limit Britain's plans to serve as reprocessor to the world. Much of the nuclear fuel that the British hope to handle originated in the United States and cannot be reprocessed without Washington's permission.

The administration has said that the British cannot count on that permission, but it has not threatened to be hard-nosed. The only official U.S. comment on Windscale was a letter from a middle-level State Department official reaffirming Mr. Carter's concerns about reprocessing. It had little effect.

The administration apparently believes that a get-tough attitude might fail or antagonize the British government, thereby damaging cooperation on other non-proliferation or diplomatic issues. But surely Mr. Carter can give a stronger signal of U.S. distress and reaffirm his commitment to block the further spread of bomb-proliferating technology.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 15, 1903

PARIS—Mr. Scheffer, who murdered Mr. Relbell, the servant of Mr. Alaux, a dentist, 157 Rue du Faubourg-Saint-Honoré, last October, was, says *Le Temps*, yesterday sentenced to penal servitude for life. This case is a great triumph for Mr. Sertillat, organizer of the anthropometric service at the Préfecture of Police; for it was owing to his identifying a thumbprint that it was possible to make sure that Scheffer was the murderer before he gave himself up to the police.

Fifty Years Ago

March 15, 1928

NEW YORK—Gloria Caruso, eight-year-old daughter of the late Metropolitan tenor, is to receive an annual income of \$12,000 from royalties of her father's Victor records. Payment of the income was ordered by Chancellor Walker of Trenton, N.J., yesterday. His order provided for payment of the sum to Gloria's mother, Mrs. Dorothy Park-Benjamin Caruso, who had petitioned the courts on the ground that the money was needed to "maintain and educate" Gloria according to her station in life.



A Hard Look at the West German 'Miracle'

By Edmund Stillman

BONN.—At first blush, the West German exports grow, and monthly ought to be riding high. With an annual inflation rate running well below 4 per cent and a comfortable trade surplus of at least \$10-\$12 billion per year, the West German economy might seem the *Wirtschaftswunder* ("The Economic Miracle") the world believes it to be. But the gloom these days in the great industrial agglomerations of the Ruhr and in the mighty financial and trade centers of Frankfurt and Hamburg is palpable.

West German unemployment is up to 8.4 per cent of the labor force and rising. It would be far, far worse, if it were not that West Germany, by sleight of hand, managed to strip nearly three-quarters of a million "guest workers" back to Yugoslavia, Turkey, Greece and Spain.

West German exports grow, and the trade surplus seems almost embarrassingly large. It is nearly as large as Japan's—but for the same embarrassing reason. Hardly anybody buys by choice from abroad. West German taste and pride in domestic production form nearly as effective a trade barrier as tariff walls. As for domestic demand, it is as flat as a pancake. West Germans are still a frugal people, their material demands not difficult to

that low. Given the sluggish growth performance over the last four years, given the high levels of unemployment, and above all given the rapidly appreciating currency so that oil and raw materials imports are relatively cheap, the inflation rate should be far lower. The truth is that the underlying inflation rate in West Germany is not negligible. If wage restraints were to end and the government were to embark on an indiscriminate expansionist policy, inflation could break loose.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt himself may not suffer from a pathological memory of runaway inflation, but his uneasy coalition partners do.

Were Mr. Schmidt to embark on an ambitious inflationary course, bowing to Washington's pressure, the liberal partners would walk away—throwing the country to the opposition Christian Democrats, who are even less disposed than Mr. Schmidt to leap into the unknown of hastily planned economic expansion.

The pressure on Bonn is growing, and the West German political and business communities show signs of the strain. West German tempers are growing short, especially with Washington, which treats the West German economy and currency as if they were made of steel.

Last weekend's accord between

Bonn and Washington on supporting the dollar has already been greeted with profound skepticism in West German financial circles. Washington has made much the same promises before.

At risk is the peaceful functioning of the European Economic Community and Washington's special relationship with Bonn, which has been the cornerstone of U.S. policy in Western Europe since the war.

Edmund Stillman is founder and director of Hudson Research Europe Ltd., and the author of many books on United States and European politics. He is based in Paris. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

As James McIntyre, the director of the Office of Management and Budget, remarked last week, the political difficulty in all the advance publicity about Carter's forthcoming urban policy statement is that any new urban initiatives will be small potatoes compared to what the government is already doing.

Budgetary realities rule out any grandiose scheme for a "domestic Marshall Plan." So the risk is great that the big-city mayors (who are looking for multi-billion-dollar aid packages) will find the Carter response inadequate.

Not Stingy

But as a new publication of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations makes clear, the change cannot be sustained that the federal government has been stingy in its treatment of the cities.

"Direct federal aid to the nation's big cities has risen more than tenfold over the last 11 years," the ACIR report says. Aid to the 47 largest cities, excluding New York City, a special case, grew from \$406 million in 1967 to an estimated \$5.4 billion this year.

Whereas federal aid amounted to only 9 cents of every dollar of locally generated revenue in 1967, this year there will be 50 cents of federal aid for every \$1 that big cities raise from local taxes.

What is true of the biggest cities is equally true of local and state governments generally. Uncle Sam has been accelerating his assistance.

The flow of federal aid to states and cities grew at an annual rate of 2.9 per cent in the first half of the 1960s; at a 16-per-cent annual rate in the last half of the 1960s; at a 16.8-per-cent annual rate in the first half of the 1970s, and at a rate of 18.7 per cent a year between 1975 and 1977.

Thin Icing

In other words, the Carter program—whatever it finally is—cannot be much more than a thin layer of icing on very rich cake. It is these trends which underline the wisdom of the President's injunction to his urban advisers to concentrate on improving the utility of programs already in existence, rather than designing "bold new initiatives."

The problem, politically, is that the urban policy is likely to be condemned for the absence of those initiatives. Which is why Nathan said the administration was doing fine in urban policy until it launched this massively publicized search for something that already exists in abundance.

No Change on F-15s

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—The Carter administration will in no way change its plan to sell 80 F-15 fighter aircraft to Saudi Arabia despite claims by Israel and the pro-Israel congressional bloc that last week's bloody Palestinian assault on Israel creates a new situation.

Moreover, the administration will not be deterred from its "package" sale of aircraft to Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia—all three sales to stand or fall together in Congress. This tells much about President Carter's inner determination. Not only will it further anger Israel's Prime Minister Menachem Begin; it also portends more trouble in the new confrontation between two old friends—Israel and the United States.

The White House mood is the week before Begin's visit here could hardly be more different from the jittery desire to please that animated the Carter administration when the Israeli leader first came to Washington last summer. Begin, then the upset Israeli election winner, was pleased by Mr. Carter for having helped lay the "groundwork" for peace.

Begin now is regarded in the White House as an adversary whose word is suspect ("He lied to us on the settlements issue," a top administration official charges.) The administration believes Begin still has not given President Anwar Sadat of Egypt the proper response due for the Egyptian's Jerusalem trip.

Editorial "How Much Is Too Much?" the article supports the U.S. connection with Israel on

the basis of "morality, history and domestic policies." But it raises critical questions about Begin and dangers to U.S. policy posed by a Begin-governed Israel freed from U.S. military restraints by the huge weapons buildup following the 1973 war.

Those contradictions start with Israel's military power. Here they have no desire to be part of Israel... While Begin may or may not destroy Israel's first real hope for peace in the process, he has already begun to seriously damage U.S. interests.

The President is also impressed by similar warnings from the Pentagon about Israel's military might; that power could be used without seeking prior approval from Washington and without considering its effect on U.S. interests in the Arab world. These warnings have come to the Oval Office from the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Pentagon civilians and the individual armed services. The same note has been sounded to the President by Gen. Alexander Haig, supreme commander of NATO, speaking for himself and for the NATO allies of the United States.

Particularly impressive to the President was the exhaustive analysis of Israel's military power, published last October by the authoritative Armed Forces Journal. The author, Anthony Corleman, was chief civilian assistant to Robert Ellsworth, then deputy secretary of defense in the Ford administration.

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BUSINESS

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1978

FINANCE

Page 7

Dollar's Fall Continues in Europe

LONDON, March 14 (AP-DJ).—Despite continual assistance from central banks in Tokyo, Bonn, Zurich and New York, the dollar came under further downward pressure on the foreign exchange market today and dealers grew more skeptical of the efficacy of the U.S.-West German stabilization package.

The U.S. fund lost ground against virtually every major trading currency, reaching a new post-war low in relation to the yen of 250 yen.

"The dollar crisis isn't over by a long shot," said one dealer at a major U.S. bank in London. Recent credit creation in the

U.S. banking system has been able to finance growth in the U.S. money supply above the target rate, as well as an outflow of at least \$38 million in foreign exchange in a few months, according to some estimates. Partial diversification out of dollar-denominated assets is proceeding at an alarming rate, exacerbating the problem of the mounting U.S. trade deficits.

This is the root cause of the dollar's problem and Eurodollar rates are still coming down. Money is flooding out of the United States and onto the Eurodollar market, creating an excess external supply of the cur-

rency at a time when demand is already slack, one dealer said. He cited the need for a one to two-point boost in Eurodollar deposit interest rates in order to alleviate some of the pressure on the U.S. currency.

The Bundesbank apparently gave the dollar steady support above the 2.05-mark level throughout the session, buying an estimated \$7.3 million at the Frankfurt fixing alone. But after the central bank withdrew from the market for the day, the dollar slipped to 20430 marks, down 45 points from late yesterday.

Against the yen, the dollar reached an all-time low of 230 in intraday Tokyo trading and the Bank of Japan bought an estimated \$120 million. In London, the dollar finished at 222.90 yen, down 80 points on the day.

The dollar moved nervously against the French franc in the wake of Sunday's election returns and the approaching final round this weekend. After opening at 17750 francs, the U.S. currency eased to 17630 francs by the close, off 30 points from late yesterday.

Better-than-expected British trade figures for February helped the pound improve. It rose to \$1.0415 from \$1.0300.

Against the Swiss franc, the U.S. unit eased 1.945 francs from 1.9575 francs despite some assistance by the Swiss National Bank.

U.S.-W. German Dollar Deal Hits Market Like Wet Blanket

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK, March 14 (NYT).—The joint U.S.-West German announcement—after days of psychological buildup—that dramatic support for the dollar was on the way appears to have fallen on the foreign exchange market like a wet blanket.

In London, the first reaction of currency operators was to enter the market to sell dollars, and the American currency's price dropped a pfennig and a half. In Frankfurt the dollar, which had climbed from a low point just below 2 deutsche marks to 2.0640 DM just before the announcement, dropped immediately afterward.

And in New York, skeptics on Wall Street were asking, "What is so depressing as a psychological lift that fails?"

Richard Hoey, the international economist of Bachrach Halsey Stuart Shields, said, "We're worse off than if there hadn't been all that advance billing."

He asserted that the big question remained whether the United States would do anything about the dollar. He contended that the foreign-exchange markets would have been impressed by an announcement that the United States was willing to issue a substantial amount, say \$10 billion, in long-term foreign-denominated bonds.

Even more impressive, Mr. Hoey said, would have been a declaration by the Carter administration that it was shifting domestic policy to a less inflationary direction.

Failing that, he said, what the West German government and other dollar holders want to know is "who takes the risk of further dollar loss." If foreign governments support the dollar with their own currency, and it declines further, they suffer the exchange loss.

However, the joint announcement does imply that the United States will be taking somewhat more of a risk of exchange loss by increasing its total swap network with the 14 central banks and the Bank of International Settlements to \$22.16 billion.

But the markets are still asking, "Does the United States really mean to support the dollar or is it just going through the motions?"

A leading German economist, Kurt Riechbacher, a director of Dresdner Bank, expressed his concern recently that the United States still hoped to cut its huge trade deficit by permitting the dollar to depreciate further.

He said other countries would not be impressed until the United States acted to cut its huge oil import bill, which he regards as the main source of dollar weakness. Mr. Riechbacher, like many European bankers and officials, still blames Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal for "talking the dollar down."

But that is no longer the aim of administration policy. President Carter, as well as other high economic officials, insist that the dollar is now undervalued.

Yet the administration has no intention of trying to fix the price of the dollar or to use an expanded pool of borrowed or owned foreign exchange to push the dollar higher against mar-

U.K. Trade Posts Sharp Turnaround

LONDON, March 14 (AP-DJ).—In a sharp turnaround from January, Britain posted a surplus in its visible trade and current account, with exports setting a record in February, the Department of Trade said today.

The country had an \$84-million visible-trade surplus in the month, seasonally adjusted, compared with a revised deficit of \$34 million in January and a £188-million deficit a year earlier, the Department of Trade said.

On current account, Britain had a surplus of \$184 million compared with a revised \$284-million gap in January and a \$25-million surplus in February 1977.

January's visible-trade deficit was revised upward by £10 million, while the current-account deficit was revised upward by \$45 million.

The invisible trade surplus for January was revised downward by \$45 million to \$100 million.

The department said the figures were a "substantial turnaround in the nation's trade performance from January's erratically large deficit."

Invisible trade, such as banking and tourism, totaled £1.00 million in February, unchanged from the previous month but below £2.13 million a year earlier.

Exports rose sharply to £2 billion from a revised £2.625 billion in January and £2.437 billion a year earlier. The rise contrasts with a declining trend evident since September. The volume of exports rose 14 per cent from January's depressed levels, the department added.

Imports fell to £2.96 billion from £2.859 billion in January and £2.625 billion a year earlier. The volume of imports fell 3.5 per cent from a month earlier.

Oil trade showed a net deficit of \$202 million.

Traditionally erratic items such as ships and aircraft, North Sea installations and precious stones had an adverse net effect of £118 million on the country's visible trade last month, masking considerably an underlying improvement in Britain's position, a government spokesman said.

The sharp fall in invisible earnings reflected an adverse swing in Britain's travel account and

the fact that pay rates climb inexorably in the United States through periods of severe economic distress as well as in times of high prosperity is well known.

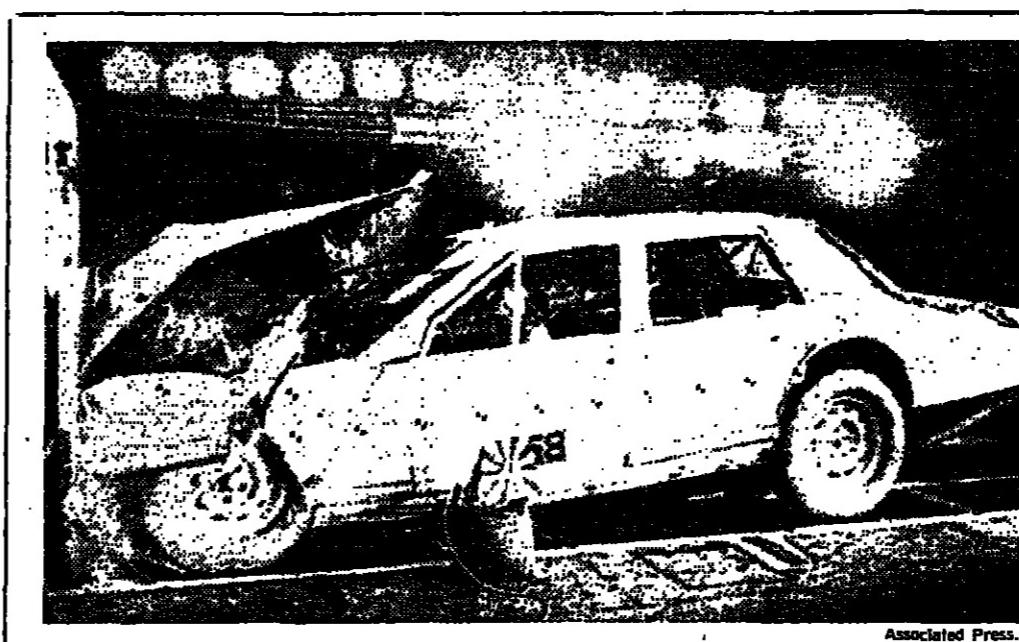
The record-breaking goes back to World War II. Since then, the average hourly earnings of workers in private businesses around the country have risen every year.

Soaring pay translates into soaring labor costs, however, only if it cannot be offset by advancing productivity.

Also, pay accounts for a much higher share of total national income now than in the pre-1967 years. Early in the post-World War II era, it amounted to about 65 per cent of all income. Recently, it has ranged between 75 to 80 per cent.

Pay Up 12%

Before 1967, pay and productivity both rose moderately, although they traded off the lead in different years. Through most of the last decade, by comparison, the race has not even been close. The average hourly pay of U.S. workers has soared about 120 per



SMASHING — £32,620 worth of brand new Aston Martin Lagonda is driven at 38 mph into a 200-ton concrete block in a barrier test of its safety standards.

Yen's Appreciation Offsets Sales Rise

Sony's Net Drops 49.6 Per Cent in Quarter

TOKYO, March 14 (AP-DJ).—

Sony's consolidated net profit dropped a sharp 49.6 per cent in the first quarter ended Jan. 31 to

5.62 billion yen from 10.87 billion yen a year earlier as a result of the yen's appreciation and severe

price competition, the company said today.

Consolidated first-quarter sales, however, rose 6.3 per cent to

13.86 billion yen, a first-quarter high from 12.71 billion yen a year earlier.

Sony's overseas sales in the first quarter rose only 1.5 per cent to

£2.147 billion yen, or 6.4 per cent of total sales, down from 63.3 per

cent a year earlier. Domestic sales, however, showed a healthy

14.7 per cent rise to 5.88 billion yen.

Video-tape recorder sales jumped 51.9 per cent from a year earlier to 22.85 billion yen, or 16.8

per cent of sales against 11.8 per

cent. A Sony official said the company hopes to nearly double this production in 1978 to 600,000 units.

Television sales fell 4.2 per cent to

£2.144 billion yen, or 31 per cent,

down from 34.4 per cent, reflecting increased price competition overseas. Domestic sales held

firm, the official said.

This sources said, would be

communicated to the nine EEC member countries when their

economics and finance ministers meet next Monday to discuss the economic situation.

EEC economics and finance commissioners François Xavier Ortoli will also inform the ministers that the real GNP growth in 1977 fell short of the 2.4 per cent earlier anticipated and was, most likely, only a disappointing

1.9 per cent.

The first half of this year will be the toughest in terms of year-to-year comparisons in net profit, the official added, with some improvement expected in the latter half. The company declined to make any earnings projections for the rest of the year.

Sony said overseas sales were healthy and that conversion into yen brought the totals down.

United Biscuits Net Up

LONDON, March 14 (AP-DJ).—United Biscuits Holdings net profit rose £1.74 million in 1977 from £1.55 million a year earlier as turnover jumped to

£6.202 million from £5.21 million.

The company declared a final

10 pence dividend.

Rolls-Royce Net Up

LONDON, March 14 (AP).—Rolls-Royce Motor posted profit of £11 million last year compared with £2.6 million in 1976. Chairman Ian Fraser said:

"The company's financial results for 1977 were encouraging."

Swiss Trade in Surplus

BERNE, March 14 (Reuters).—

Nissan Motor Co. said its vehicle exports rose 10.2 per cent to

120,017 from 117,760 in January and were up

16 per cent from 110,397 in February last year.

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Laurentide Financial Corporation Ltd.

December 31, 1977 ANNUAL STATEMENT

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet

Assets 1977 1976

Cash and short-term deposits \$ 23,844,932 \$ 21,786,539

Financial receivables

Consumer loans and sales contracts 225,883,160 226,014,736

Residential mortgages 50,492,445 46,521,584

Industrial loans and leases 157,618,467 164,998,802

Commercial real estate mortgages 56,114,396 49,947,219

Wholesale and other 11,850,921 14,167,547

Total finance receivables 501,959,349 499,749,888

Less: Unearned finance income 75,404,147 79,076,601

Allowance for credit losses 8,531,104 7,929,370

Finance receivables, net 418,024,096 412,743,917

Investments 24,395,553 20,433,396

Other assets 13,815,530 12,578,812

\$480,079,913 \$467,542,664

Liabilities

Short-term notes \$159,437,281 \$171,340,824

Income taxes 12,365,565 15,507,378

Secured long-term notes 168,929,539 141,890,947

Debentures 42,890,705 44,112,237

Other liabilities 24,592,352 24,584,373

Minority interest 2,472,200 2,642,315

410,687,540 400,978,074

Shareholders' Equity

Capital stock 42,373,909 43,858,219

Retained earnings 27,018,364 23,606,371

69,392,273 67,645,590

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 14

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

DM 500,000,000

**long term loan at a fixed rate of interest
with Banco Central de Venezuela as
financial agent for the Republic**

**WESTDEUTSCHE LANDES BANK
GIROZENTRALE**

BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSEL-BANK

**DG BANK
DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSBANK**

**BADISCHE KOMMUNALE LANDESBANK
- GIROZENTRALE -**

**DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE
- DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK -**

**HESSISCHE LANDESBAHN
- GIROZENTRALE -**

NORDDEUTSCHE LANDES BANK

**BAYERISCHE LANDES BANK
GIROZENTRALE**

**DRESDNER BANK
Aktiengesellschaft**

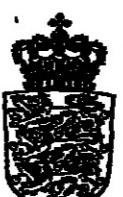
BREMER LANDESBAHN

**HAMBURGSCHER LANDES BANK
- GIROZENTRALE -**

LANDES BANK RHEINLAND-PFALZ

**LANDESBANK SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN
GIROZENTRALE**

This anonymous and unreviewed manuscript was submitted by a member of the journal's editorial board.



KINGDOM OF DENMARK

Dfls 100,000,000 7¾ per cent. bonds 1978 due 1984/1993

ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND NV

BANK MEES & HOFF NV

BOERENLEENBANK B.A.

TRAVELERS IN AMERICA

KØBENHAVNS HANDELSBANK

March 25, 1970

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 14

(Continued from preceding page.)

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

 Continental de Créditos Mercantiles C.A.
"Cremerca"
Sociedad Anónima

\$10,000,000

Juni Term

Guaranteed by

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Basic Readiness Checklist

Benzodiazepines

Provided by
American Express International Banking Corporation Bank of Montreal Baring Brothers & Co., Limited
Brown, Shipley & Co., Limited National Bank of North America Rainier National Bank

Agent

Large												
- 12 Month - Stock				Sis.				3 p.m. Prev.				
High	Low	Div In \$	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	High	Low	
47%	23%	Sedco	.52	1.6	40	32%	35%	32%	+ 3%	14%	- 1%	
77%	33%	Seleri	1.26	8.4	8	14%	14%	14%	- 1%	14%	- 1%	
11%	5%	SelvCpln	.24	2.2	9	39	10%	10%	+ 1%	10%	- 1%	
27%	15%	Servmci	.29	5.5	23	23%	25%	24%	- 1%	24%	- 1%	
99%	74%	Shakope	.48	5.0	7	11	95%	94%	- .05%	+ 4%	- 1%	
24%	18%	Shakope	.48	3.4	6	19%	20%	20%	- 2%	20%	- 2%	
23%	15%	Shapell	.10	3.5	43	19%	19%	19%	- 1%	19%	- 1%	
8%	3%	ShearH	.35	5.2	3	46	54%	54%	- 5%	54%	- 5%	
35%	28%	ShellCrt	1.26	5.6	15	33%	34%	33%	- 1%	34%	- 1%	
41%	34%	Shift	1.16	2.8	6	1	39	39	- 3%	39	- 3%	
14%	10%	Shig	lo .76	7	5	43	12%	12%	- 1%	12%	- 1%	
25%	19%	ShirG	pf 1.55	7.0	4	10%	10%	10%	- 1%	10%	- 1%	
17%	19%	ShirW	7.0	7	23	23%	23%	23%	- 1%	23%	- 1%	
12%	12%	SierPac	1.13	8.1	7	16	13%	13%	- 1%	13%	- 1%	
24%	24%	Signal	1.26	4.4	4	123	39%	39%	- 1%	39%	- 1%	
42	32%	Sinmodc	1.32	4.2	8	15	31%	31%	- 1%	31%	- 1%	
10%	5%	SimPrc	2.2	20.0	50	9%	9%	9%	- 1%	9%	- 1%	
15%	12%	Simo	1.12	8.4	12	19	13%	13%	- 1%	13%	- 1%	
3%	10%	Simpal	.50	4.4	12	105	11%	11%	- 1%	11%	- 1%	
26%	7%	Sinser	.22	2.5	5	49	19%	18%	- 1%	18%	- 1%	
44%	37%	Sing	pfo 2.0	9.3	5	28	37%	37%	- 1%	37%	- 1%	
21%	17%	Skeete	.70	1.3	8	128	21	21	- 2%	21	- 2%	
17	11%	Ski Cp	.05	2.3	7	10	12%	12%	- 1%	12%	- 1%	
15%	12%	Skyline	.46	5.0	4	23	13%	13%	- 1%	13%	- 1%	
17	13%	SmitA	1	6.7	2	24	14%	14%	- 1%	14%	- 1%	
27%	27%	SmitH	.72	2.2	8	35	33%	33%	- 1%	33%	- 1%	
54%	32%	SmitK	1.32	2.5	10	432	53%	52%	- 5%	52%	- 5%	
20%	15%	SmithTr	.78	3.6	5	1	19%	19%	- 1%	19%	- 1%	
22	16%	Smucker	1	5.6	9	4	18	17%	17%	- 1%	17%	- 1%
29	27%	SnapOnT	.58	2.1	14	3	59%	29%	- 2%	- 1%	- 1%	
74% 3	Sonesta	1	7	10	7%	29%	28%	- 1%	- 1%	- 1%	- 1%	
70%	64%	SonCo	pfo 2.0	1.1	11	168?	77%	76%	- 1%	76%	- 1%	
21	17%	SoCP	1.42	8.9	8	47	18%	18%	- 1%	18%	- 1%	
72%	77%	SobCtB	k .005	7.0	24	11%	10%	10%	- 1%	10%	- 1%	
9%	SoCtP	1.27	18.6	6	25	7%	7%	7%	- 1%	7%	- 1%	
27%	21%	SoCaEl	2.24	8.5	7	154	25%	25%	- 1%	25%	- 1%	
10%	15%	SouthCo	1.54	9.1	25	17	16%	16%	- 1%	16%	- 1%	
21%	18%	SolGenC	1.40	7.2	6	7	19%	19%	- 1%	19%	- 1%	
24	27%	SonR	1.05	3.7	7	49	32	32	- 1%	32	- 1%	
29%	24%	SovETel	2.30	8.5	8	15	37%	37%	- 1%	37%	- 1%	
51%	45%	SoNE	pfo 2.0	8.4	x 1	45%	d45%	d45%	- 1%	d45%	- 1%	
33%	37%	SouPcf	2.40	7.3	1	59	38%	38%	- 1%	38%	- 1%	
67%	61%	SouPcy	2.60	5.7	4	21	42%	42%	- 1%	42%	- 1%	
6%	5%	SouR	pfo 2.0	8.3	2	66	6	6	- 1%	6	- 1%	
20%	23%	SouUnCo	1.68	7.1	6	3	23%	23%	- 1%	23%	- 1%	
2%	20%	SouthS	1.53	2.4	10	42	24%	24%	- 1%	24%	- 1%	
45%	35%	SouRoy	1	2.4	12	4	42	41	- 1%	- 1%	- 1%	
29	16%	SwtAlr	.26	1.1	7	5	26%	26%	- 1%	26%	- 1%	
21%	21%	SwtBch	1.14	1.6	22	24%	24%	24%	- 1%	24%	- 1%	
11%	7%	SwtFor	.26	2.3	3	44	9	8%	8%	- 1%	8%	
20%	15%	SwtFif	pfo 1.50	7.8	3	20%	20%	20%	- 1%	20%	- 1%	
15	13%	SwtPbSw	1.23	8.6	2	123	14%	14%	- 1%	14%	- 1%	
3-37	3-34	SwtPs	r 1	4545	3-22	1-16	3-32	1-34	- 1-4	1-14	- 1-4	
17%	13%	SwtSpf	.34	2.1	7	7	14%	16%	- 1%	16%	- 1%	
15%	8%	Sparton	.48	5.1	9	7	9%	9%	- 1%	9%	- 1%	
23%	15%	SparryH	1	6.3	7	4	16	15	- 1%	15	- 1%	
20%	15%	Sprvry	1.12	12.2	7	117	34%	24%	- 2%	24%	- 2%	
15	12%	SpringM	.98	7.1	7	12	12%	12%	- 1%	12%	- 1%	
25%	25%	SquaD	1.40	6.1	9	425	22%	22%	- 1%	22%	- 1%	
33%	21%	Stabtba	1.02	4.3	9	58	23%	23%	- 1%	23%	- 1%	
21%	17%	Stalen	1	5.1	9	66	19%	16%	- 1%	16%	- 1%	
29%	22%	StBnd	1.26	5.6	9	22	23%	22%	- 1%	22%	- 1%	
50	43	StBpm	pfo 2.50	7.8	20	45	45	45	- 1%	45	- 1%	
36%	34%	StBpm	.58	18.12	12	46	27%	27%	- 1%	27%	- 1%	
13%	9%	StdMotA	5.4	4.7	6	10	11%	11%	- 1%	11%	- 1%	
45%	34%	StIClC	2.48	5.2	7	304	37%	38%	- 1%	38%	- 1%	
54	47%	StIClD	2.88	5.9	7	496	47%	47%	- 1%	47%	- 1%	
91%	74%	StIClH	1.34	2.3	13	25	59%	59%	- 1%	59%	- 1%	
6%	5%	StCapCp	.62	6.2	3	7	61%	61%	- 1%	61%	- 1%	
8%	5%	StPress	40	5.5	14	74	74%	74%	- 1%	74%	- 1%	
7%	6%	StPrud	.44	10.1	13	6	4%	6%	- 1%	6%	- 1%	
20%	15%	StRedox	1	5.4	6	3	18%	18%	- 1%	18%	- 1%	
38%	26%	StanW	1.44	4.6	8	31%	30%	31%	- 1%	30%	- 1%	
4%	3%	StanMut	Inv	36	36	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	
17%	11%	StanS	1.05	8.8	33	12%	12	12	- 1%	12	- 1%	
47%	31%	StanStch	1.80	4.9	7	38	37%	36%	- 1%	36%	- 1%	
10%	5%	StanStch	.55	5.5	6	10%	10%	10%	- 1%	10%	- 1%	
15%	12%	StanSter	7.1	52	9	784	15%	12%	- 1%	12%	- 1%	
5%	3%	StanStre	1.25	12	19	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	

All these Bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

**DM 250,000,000
6% Bonds due 1988**

with Banco Central de Venezuela as financial agent for the Republic.

**WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBAHN
GIROZENTRALE**

GIROZENTRALE

DRESDNER BANK Aktiengesellschaft	DAIWA EUROPE N.V.	MANUFACTURERS HANOVER Limited
MORGAN STANLEY INTERNATIONAL Limited	SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) Limited	
ABU DHABI INVESTMENT COMPANY AFIN S.p.A.	COUNTY BANK Limited	LANDESBANK RHEINLAND-PFALZ - GIROZENTRALE -
ALAHJI BANK OF KUWAIT (K.S.C.)	CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN	LANDESBANK SAAR GIROZENTRALE
ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.	CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE	LANDESBANK SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN GIROZENTRALE
A. E. AMES & CO. Limited	CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL	LAZARD BROTHERS & CO. Limited
AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.	CREDIT LYONNAIS	LAZARD FRERES ET CIE
ARAB AFRICAN BANK - CAIRO	CREDITO ITALIANO	LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL Limited
ARAB FINANCE CORPORATION S.A.L.	CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD Limited	MCLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR International Limited
THE ARAB AND MORGAN GRENfell FINANCE COMPANY Limited	DAI-ICHI KANGYO BANK (SCHWEIZ) AG	MERCK, FINCK & CO.
ARAVEN FINANCE LIMITED	RICHARD DAUS & CO. Bankiers	MERRILL, LYNCH INTERNATIONAL & CO.
ASIAc - ASIAN INTERNATIONAL ACCEPTANCES & CAPITAL Limited	DEN DANSKE BANK af 1871 Aktieselskab	B. METZLER SEEL, SOHN & CO.
BACHE HALSEY STUART SHIELDS Incorporated	DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK	MITSUBISHI BANK (EUROPE) S.A.
BADISCHE KOMMUNALE LANDESBANK - GIROZENTRALE -	DEUTSCHE BANK Aktiengesellschaft	MORGAN GRENfell & CO. Limited
BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA	DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE - DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK -	THE NATIONAL BANK OF KUWAIT S.A.K.
BANCA DEL GOTTAIDO	DG BANK	THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO., (EUROPE) LTD.
BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO	DEUTSCHE GENOSSSENSCHAFTSBANK	NIPPON EUROPEAN BANK S.A.
BANCO DI ROMA	DILLON, READ OVERSEAS CORPORATION	NOMURA EUROPE N.V.
BANK OF AMERICA INTERNATIONAL Limited	DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT Incorporated	NORDDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE
BANK JULIUS BAER INTERNATIONAL Limited	EFFECTENBANK-WARBURG Aktiengesellschaft	ÖSTERREICHISCHE LÄNDERBANK Aktiengesellschaft
BANKERS TRUST INTERNATIONAL Limited	EUROMOBILIARE S.p.A.	SAL OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE.
BANK FÜR GEMEINWIRTSCHAFT Aktiengesellschaft	COMPAGNIA EUROPEA INTERMOBILIARE	ORION BANK Limited
BANK GLITZWI & LIPKOWSKI	EUROPEAN BANKING COMPANY Limited	PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.
BANKEN	FIRST BOSTON (EUROPE) Limited	PRBRANKEN

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW YORK. March 14.—Cash prices in primary markets as reported today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Item	Year ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.90*	3.25
PESTICIDES		
Pesticide 64-38 50-lb. vcg.	.44	.21
METALS		
Steel billets 1-Pill, ton.	375.00	261.00
Iron 2 Pig, ton.	314.78	218.19
Lead scrap No. 1 Pitt	74.75	74.75
Copper sheet, ft.	62.16	71.24
Copper plate, ft.	62.16	71.24
Tin (Straths), lb.	5.50/5	5.30/5
Zinc, E. & L. basis, lb.	.20	.37
Silver Y. & S.	.6455	.6455
Gold N.Y.	188.05	146.45
COMMODITY indices		
Moody's Index		
March 13 Dec 31, 1977	904.10	855.70
March 13		

Moody's Index
March 13 Dec 31, 1977

March 13 Estimated 8.000

s-settling

U.S. Commodity Prices

COFFEE N.Y. (27,500 lbs.)
Mar 100.00 104.00 100.50 103.50 107.75
May 105.00 102.75 105.00 102.50 107.75
Jun 104.00 102.00 105.00 102.50 107.75
Jul 104.00 102.00 105.00 102.50 107.75
Aug 103.00 102.50 105.00 102.50 107.75
Sep 102.00 101.50 105.00 102.50 107.75
Oct 102.00 101.50 105.00 102.50 107.75
Nov 102.00 101.50 105.00 102.50 107.75
Dec 102.00 101.50 105.00 102.50 107.75
Jan 102.00 101.50 105.00 102.50 107.75
Sales: 250

COFFEE N.Y. (27,500 lbs.)

Mar 100.00 104.00 100.50 103.50 107.75

May 105.00 102.75 105.00 102.50 107.75

Jun 104.00 102.00 105.00 102.50 107.75

Jul 104.00 102.00 105.00 102.50 107.75

Aug 103.00 102.50 105.00 102.50 107.75

Sep 102.00 101.50 105.00 102.50 107.75

Oct 102.00 101.50 105.00 102.50 107.75

Nov 102.00 101.50 105.00 102.50 107.75

Dec 102.00 101.50 105.00 102.50 107.75

Jan 102.00 101.50 105.00 102.50 107.75

Sales: estimated 24,000

s-settling

CHOCOLATE 100-lb. bars

Mar 10.00 9.50 9.50 9.50 10.00

May 10.00 9.50 9.50 9.50 10.00

Jun 10.00 9.50 9.50 9.50 10.00

Jul 10.00 9.50 9.50 9.50 10.00

Aug 10.00 9.50 9.50 9.50 10.00

Sep 10.00 9.50 9.50 9.50 10.00

Oct 10.00 9.50 9.50 9.50 10.00

Nov 10.00 9.50 9.50 9.50 10.00

Dec 10.00 9.50 9.50 9.50 10.00

Jan 10.00 9.50 9.50 9.50 10.00

Sales: 2,000

b-bid

COCA-COLA (200 fl. oz., cans per lb.)

Mar 16.00 17.00 16.00 16.00 15.00

May 16.00 17.00 16.00 16.00 15.00

Jun 16.00 17.00 16.00 16.00 15.00

Jul 16.00 17.00 16.00 16.00 15.00

Aug 16.00 17.00 16.00 16.00 15.00

Sep 16.00 17.00 16.00 16.00 15.00

Oct 16.00 17.00 16.00 16.00 15.00

Nov 16.00 17.00 16.00 16.00 15.00

Dec 16.00 17.00 16.00 16.00 15.00

Jan 16.00 17.00 16.00 16.00 15.00

Sales: 5,000

b-bid

COTTON, No. 12 (50,000 lbs.)

Mar 5.20 5.44 5.75 5.75 5.00

May 5.20 5.44 5.75 5.75 5.00

Jun 5.20 5.44 5.75 5.75 5.00

Jul 5.20 5.44 5.75 5.75 5.00

Aug 5.20 5.44 5.75 5.75 5.00

Sep 5.20 5.44 5.75 5.75 5.00

Oct 5.20 5.44 5.75 5.75 5.00

Nov 5.20 5.44 5.75 5.75 5.00

Dec 5.20 5.44 5.75 5.75 5.00

Jan 5.20 5.44 5.75 5.75 5.00

Sales: 2,234

b-bid; a-Azakai-n-Nominal

CHICAGO FUTURES

March 14, 1978

WHEAT (5,000 bu.)

Mar 2.76 2.77 2.74 2.74 2.74 +.014

May 2.76 2.77 2.74 2.74 2.74 -.004

Jun 2.76 2.77 2.74 2.74 2.74 -.004

Jul 2.76 2.77 2.74 2.74 2.74 -.004

Aug 2.76 2.77 2.74 2.74 2.74 -.004

Sep 2.76 2.77 2.74 2.74 2.74 -.004

Oct 2.76 2.77 2.74 2.74 2.74 -.004

Nov 2.76 2.77 2.74 2.74 2.74 -.004

Dec 2.76 2.77 2.74 2.74 2.74 -.004

Jan 2.76 2.77 2.74 2.74 2.74 -.004

Sales estimated 12,700

b-bid

NY. SILVER (.000 fine)

Mar 50.50 50.00 49.50 49.50 49.50

Apr 50.50 50.00 49.50 49.50 49.50

May 50.50 50.00 49.50 49.50 49.50

Jun 50.50 50.00 49.50 49.50 49.50

Jul 50.50 50.00 49.50 49.50 49.50

Aug 50.50 50.00 49.50 49.50 49.50

Sep 50.50 50.00 49.50 49.50 49.50

Oct 50.50 50.00 49.50 49.50 49.50

Nov 50.50 50.00 49.50 49.50 49.50

Dec 50.50 50.00 49.50 49.50 49.50

Jan 50.50 50.00 49.50 49.50 49.50

Sales estimated 24,000

s-settling

CHOCOLATE (.000 fine)

Mar 50.50 50.00 49.50 49.50 49.50

May 50.50 50.00 49.50 49.50 49.50

Jun 50.50 50.00 49.50 49.50 49.50

Jul 50.50 50.00 49.50 49.50 49.50

Aug 50.50 50.00 49.50 49.50 49.50

Sep 50.50 50.00 49.50 49.50 49.50

Oct 50.50 50.00 49.50 49.50 49.50

Nov 50.50 50.00 49.50 49.50 49.50

Dec 50.50 50.00 49.50 49.50 49.50

Jan 50.50 50.00 49.50 49.50 49.50

Sales estimated 24,000

s-settling

CHOCOLATE (.000 fine)

Mar 50.50 50.00 49.50 49.50 49.50

May 50.50 50.00 49.50 49.50 49.50

Jun 50.50 50.00 49.50 49.50 49.50

Jul 50.50 50.00 49.50 49.50 49.50

Aug 50.50 50.00 49.50 49.50 49.50

Sep 50.50 50.00 49.50 49.50 49.50

Oct 50.50 50.00 49.50 49.50 49.50

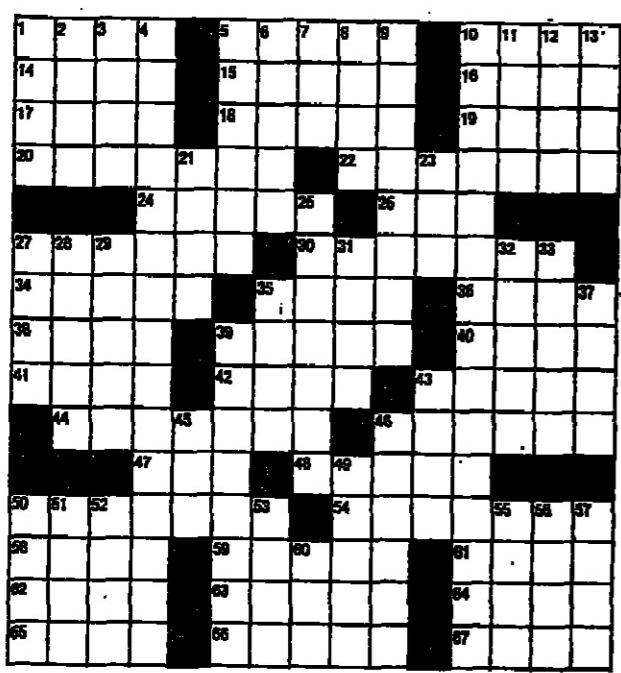
Nov 50.50 50.00 49.50 49.50 49.50

Dec 50.50 50.00 49.50 49.50 49.50

Jan 50.50 50.00

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 "Yes, yes"
- 5 Deck post for cables
- 14 Start the bidding
- 15 Lucine of the Met
- 16 Singular achiever
- 17 Secondhand
- 18 Approach perfection
- 19 Share amorphously
- 20 Divisions of a hockey game
- 22 With intensity
- 24 Stood up
- 26 Tenth N.T. book
- 27 Fish-eating sea bird
- 30 Elite athlete
- 34 O. Henry's "Jimmy Valentine"
- 35 Martian: Comb. form
- 36 - phish
- 38 Beethoven's birthplace
- 39 "Who's on '7?"
- 40 Artist Bonheur
- 41 Discard
- 42 Emulate Horace Greeley
- 43 Smugglers' Notch sight
- 44 Native of Damascus or Bagdad

DOWN

- 46 "Seconds Over Tokyo"
- 47 Abr. on a gas pump
- 48 Putting area
- 49 Copper
- 50 Rolls with the punches
- 51 Fall to include
- 52 Mundane
- 53 Alexandria
- 54 Down (modify)
- 55 Rodolfo's beloved
- 56 What Victor Emmanuel once ruled
- 57 "Beetle Bailey"
- 58 Dugout
- 59 One of the Wauchs
- 60 Bullock
- 61 "High" time
- 62 Shower
- 63 Clever
- 64 "Cleopatra"
- 65 Merlin or Dixon
- 66 Two of five expanses
- 67 Acres from Paris
- 68 Imperfectly
- 69 Part of a baby's day
- 70 Notation in a ranker's notebook
- 71 Father of Gahak
- 72 "Seventeen"
- 73 Relative of argon
- 74 "Seconds Over Tokyo"
- 75 "Ego" follower in Caesar's narratives
- 76 Merlin or Dixon
- 77 Two of five expanses
- 78 Acres from Paris
- 79 "Come — the garden, Maids": Tennyson
- 80 Rain
- 81 Cloudy
- 82 Rain
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Spring Training

Allen, Lolich Spring Eternal

By Dave Anderson

YUMA, Ariz., March 14 (NYT).—In the spring, an old player's fancy turns to hanging on, as Dick Allen hopes to do with the Oakland A's, or to coming back as Mickey Lolich hopes to do with the San Diego Padres after one year in retirement as a softball first-baseman and manufacturer's salesman. Lolich was the left-handed pitcher the New York Mets had acquired from the Detroit Tigers in a trade for Rusty Staub, the gourmet outfielder.

The shame is that they were never on the same team. Lolich, who always pitched with a punch that a restaurateur describes on a customer, would devour Staub's cooking. But after an 8-13 won-lost record in 1976 for the Mets, he decided to retire with a career total of 255 victories and 2,799 strikeouts, sixth on the all-time list and the most by a left-hander. And that appeared to be that. So long, Mickey. It's been nice to know you. Enjoy your motorcyle. Enjoy your calories.

Ever-Present Paunch

But at 37 years old, Lolich is wearing the Padres' brown-and-gold uniform now. His motorcycle is not around but his paunch is.

"He got mad at me," says Phil Collier of the San Diego Union, "when I wrote that he had two scoops of ice-cream on his oatmeal."

But for Lolich, whom the Padres want as a relief pitcher, calories don't count now. Only his control does.

"I was worried if I could still

throw strikes after a year out," Lolich said. "But the first time I threw here, I threw well, and I threw strikes. That's the only thing that's important to me. I'm not worried about my weight."

With the Mets, he was listed at 215 pounds. But he appears to be at least 230 now, perhaps 240. "I'm over 200 and somewhere below 300," he said. "Weight is always a big deal to everybody but it's the arm and not the belly that you pitch with. I'm the only poly, I'm the belly, but I'm a hero to that guy watching me on TV—the all-time left-handed strikeout pitcher. 'Hey, Mabel,' that guy is saying to his wife, 'look at this guy pitching. Mabel, bring me another beer!'

No Sour Grapes

He did not retire because he was disenchanted with the Mets organization. "I enjoyed playing there," he said. "To me, the Mets were a super organization. I lived upstairs, near Nyack, and that was nice. It was the first time I was separated from my family and wife in the season ended, I figured, hell, this is a good time to retire."

He spent last summer playing first base for the VFW team in the Romeo, Mich., recreation slow-pitch softball league. "I didn't pitch," he said. "After all those years of trying to not let batters hit the ball, I was going to toes it up there where them hit it? Not me."

When the Mets, understandably, did not send him a contract by last Dec. 20, he was a free agent. "My attorney, Bob Fenton, was talking to the Padres about another player he represents and he mentioned to them that I was a free agent and they got interested. So did my family. They thought it might be nice to spend a summer in San Diego if I made it, so I figured I'd give it a try."

In the back of my mind, I want to get 3,000 strikeouts. Only two other guys have done that—Walter Johnson and Bob Gibson, but first, I've got to make the club."

Allen Wants Siet

Dick Allen has to make the club, too. In what appeared to be the final escapade of his controversial career, he deserted the A's dugout in the sixth inning of a game in Chicago last June and took a shower. Suspended



United Press International

Mickey Lolich is working to regain the form he had in the 1972 season, when this photo of him was taken.

by Charles Finley, the A's owner, he did not play again last season. But when the A's opened their training camp in Mesa, he was there.

"I come to play ball," he explained. "I didn't retire. You don't retire until you're 30 . . . this is a great game . . . no man is bigger than the game . . . I haven't seen a contract . . . It never really was a thing of decision, the spring training dates are there, if you want to play ball, you either show up or you don't. I showed up . . . I want to be the first baseman . . . I just hope I can gather the strength to go through another season . . . this is a great game."

Once he was baseball's highest-paid player at \$250,000 in 1976, but now gray hairs flick his beard. He is 36.

Still Sleek

"My weight's good," he said, glancing at his still sleek body. "If you put it on, you got to be man enough to take it off."

Others He sights, and well enough to have won 41 of 44 professional bouts. He also works. Boxing is hard and uncertain, and a prudent man like George Foreman had knocked into press row at the Nassau Coliseum.

I last saw Foreman in Hollywood, where he was reading soft-core pornographic poetry and discussing on God. Now Big George, who can beat most fighters but not Ali, says he wants "a chance to do it all again to exalt Jesus."

Gentlemen, we have wandered a world away from Gleason's gym.

I follow a middleweight from Brooklyn and Dale named Vito Antufermo. Vito leaves the gym and sprung rhythm to

land near Bari, Italy. "It was poor," he said, "and I got tired of hanging around the place." He stayed in the city until his career hit a plateau. Matchmaking is slow and seductive. Vito flew to Europe, where he defeated Richard Degg for the European junior middleweight championship. "The big thing," he says, "is I won a decision from a German in Berlin."

He lost the belt to Maurice Hope in Rome. Vito was ahead but bleeding heavily from the eyes. Fifteen seconds before the end, the referee stopped the fight. Back in the United States not long ago Antufermo won a clear decision from the veteran Bernie Briscoe.

"Once in a while I cut," Vito said, "but I've won 41 fights. I draw crowds. People call me champ, but I wonder why the real champ, Valdes, makes me wait so long for a shot." Vito was dressing, putting on the vest of a rust-colored suit, slipping into white shorts.

Situation Wanted

"What's with those shoes?" said a large, smiling black man.

"This isn't Italy, Vito. It's New York winter."

"White is beautiful," Vito said.

"Not that kind of white."

The fighters laughed together, and then the black, whose name is Wendell Newton, said, "Vito, are you gonna get the champ?"

Antufermo shrugged. "Trying."

"Well, if you do," said Wendell Newton, "could you get me a preliminary on the card?" His smile was gone. "I need the work. You know. Real bad."

All's asking via CBS for a chance to be champion for the third time in this business sport. The real and sour truth of most lives spent in boxing sounded in Wendell Newton's supplication, when there weren't any cameras around.

Nagging Worry

"Do you worry about getting hurt very bad?" I asked Vito, who is 26.

Vito knotted his scarred brows. "I worry," he said with the reluctant air of a man who does not like to admit weakness.

"Aside from the spectacular," says John Condon of Madison Square Garden, "the business is so rough these days that in any gym you find 50 guys training for fights that will never happen."

Victory and Defeat

He came to Brooklyn 10 years ago, from grape and olive farm-

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